FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MTI INTERVIEWS CEMA'S FADEYEV ON ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

LD062032 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 6 (MTI)--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, MTI's Moscow correspondents Osaba Kiss and Miklos Pek interviewed leaders of the council. Hereunder we are carrying the interview given by CMEA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev about the economic integration of the socialist countries.

During these three decades--he said--the countries of the socialist community have cooperated closely for tackling their most important economic tasks and this cooperation has been highly useful and fruitful for the participant countries.

The member-states of the CMEA have multiplied their national incomes in the past 30 years. They have boosted their industrial production more than 10 times and agricultural output nearly 2.5-fold. A marked rise has been registered in production funds, their foreign trade turnover has rapidly widened and today it is almost 20 times the figure 30 years ago. National welfare has immensely improved, and the standard of the population's social and cultural provision is unceasingly developing.

The CMEA has acquired considerable experience in the organization of multifarious economic and technical-scientific cooperation. The complex programme adopted at the 23rd special session of the organization is particularly significant. It will promote the development of the economic integration of the socialist countries, it determines the strategy and concrete substance of their cooperation in the major branches of the member-countries' national economies for the forthcoming 15-20 years. Its implementation will raise qualitatively the economic and scientific-technical cooperation of the socialist community's states to a new level. It will also render possible a better exploitation of advantages latent in the socialist countries' international division of labour. In addition to the above, it will further foster the unity of the socialist community countries and consolidate the position of socialism in the struggle going on for peace and international cooperation.

A decisive factor of the member-countries' economic-social development--pointed out CMEA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev--is the deepening of the socialist economic integration. It is unifying their forces and means for solving basic problems of their national economies, developing science and technology, and effecting international division of labour in its highest form through specialization and production partnership. Hungarian industry too has been actively participating in this specialization and production cooperation. For instance, in the framework of the CMEA's standard computer programme, Hungary is manufacturing large quantities of R-10 computers, components and equipment. The benefits of specialization are manifest also from the development of bus production in Hungary: A major part of the over 10,000 Hungarian Ikarus buses produced annually goes to the socialist countries. Cooperating with the industrial enterprises of the other member-countries, the Hungarian automobile industry is turning out components for cars made by the partner-countries.

The development of machine industrial cooperation is indicated by the fact that currently over 80 ventures are in operation for specialization and cooperation in machine engineering production. These agreements cover some 8,000 machine industrial products. A marked development is observed in energetics cooperation too. The same can be said of scientific-technical cooperation. At present more than 2,200 scientific institutes, planning institutions and universities are engaged in scientific collaboration. These include nearly 200 institutes belonging to the socialist countries' science academies.

A remarkable example of joint work is the cooperation realized in space research through the Intercosmos organization. In 1978, astronauts of the socialist countries conducted joint space flights on three occasions. These have opened up a new phase in the CMEA countries' cooperation in space research.

As regards foreign trade--stressed Fadeyev--the trade turnover realized among the CMEA members in 1950-77 went up almost 20-fold. In 1977 alone, the rise in the inter-CMEA trade exceeded 12,000 million roubles. The goods exchange with the developing countries has registered a considerable increase. It swelled 31 times between 1950 and 1977, said Nikolay Fadeyev. As for the CMEA members' commercial transactions with developed capitalist states, the turnover went up more than 15 times in the above-mentioned period. The structure of the goods traffic too has undergone change and the ratio of machine and equipment is constantly going up.

On the basis of the experience so far, the CMEA resolved to work out long-term cooperation target programmes. These programmes are valid till 1990 and their main aim is to make joint efforts for achieving economically urgent requirements. Last year the first such target programmes were adopted involving energy, fuel and [word indistinct] materials supply, development of agricultural and food industrial products, and the advancement of certain branches of machine industry. Fadeyev also mentioned that the CMEA is an open economic organization. Even those countries can participate in its work which are not members of the council. As such, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been participating in the work of certain CMEA organs since 1964. Likewise, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Laos, Angola and Ethiopia have been participating in the work of the CMEA as observers for some years. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which had attended the organization earlier as observer, joined the CMEA in 1978.

The CMEA wants to develop its relations with other countries of the world on the basis of mutual advantages and strict observance of non-interference in others' domestic affairs. It concluded a cooperation agreement with Finland in 1973. In the wake of this deal, over 10 multisided cooperation agreements have been signed. The CMEA has cooperation agreements also with Iraq and Mexico. Its relations with different international economic and scientific-technical organizations are widening too. At the moment it is involved in the work of more than 60 such organizations. It officially has the status of observer in the work of the UNO and in its numerous specialized agencies.

The CMEA has proposed to the European Economic Community to conclude an agreement for establishing relations. The proposal contains a concrete draft for cooperation and the development of trade ties between the CMEA and its member-countries, and the EEC and its member-states. Fadeyev underlined that the conclusion of such an accord would promote the implementation of the principles laid down in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' COMPUTER COMMISSION--Warsaw, 27 March, PAP--The 19th session of the socialist countries' intergovernmental commission for computer technology has started in Zakopane with the participation of delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, GDR, Romania, Hungary, the Soviet Union and Poland. Opening the session, Minister of the Machine Industry Aleksander Kopec greeted the participants on behalf of the Government of the Polish People's Republic. The 4-day agenda includes, among others, the evaluation of last year's cooperation, especially in the fields of a uniform system and mini-computer systems and working out basic and utility programmes. The agenda also embraces the complex of problems concerning production specialization and mutual supply of mears for computer technology by the member-states. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0528 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD]

POLICY MONTHLY WRITES ON EUROPEAN MILITARY DETENTE TRENDS

LD091832 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 April, PAP--"It is beyond doubt that from the point of view of the situation in Europe to bring the Vienna agreement to conclusion remains the most important task", wrote Polish political analyst Wladyslaw Wieczorek in the SPRAWY MIEDZYNARODOWE monthly of the Polish Institute of International Affairs.

In an article headlined "Programme for the Building of Confidence in the Field of Military Relations in Europe," the author refers to proposals included in the November declaration of Warsaw Treaty countries' leaders and against this background discusses the most significant trends of the policy of military detente in Europe, namely: The Vienna negotiations, the programme of the confidence building measures, CBM, and the question of "arms that give rise to particular concern of sides," i.e. of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

"The present state of Vienna negotiations is not satisfactory," said Wieczorek. "The main obstacle in the progress of the negotiations is an alleged advantage in the number of ground forces put forward by the West against the Warsaw Treaty. Some mistakes in the calculations of the West have been explained in the course of informal discussions. In spite of this, the Western side did not correct the error for the public use, i.e. it has not amended the figures published by the Western press.

"It seems," wrote Dr Wieczorek, "that the 'question of figures' is greatly exaggerated as a subject of political confidence, in order to push forward the Vienna negotiations, it is indispensable that Western politicians assessed the work of their experts in a more criticallway as the latter seem to have got used to over-sized measures. Also, the Western side must show more political will to make the negotiations come out of the impasse.

"In order to ensure progress in the discussion on different aspects of detente in military relations," went on Wieczorek, "NATO countries must give up the limiting of the confidence building measures programme to their own CBM projects which often do not have much in common with the effective reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Socialist countries stand for such additional moves which would directly result from the halting of arms race and their reduction. The moves that would be connected with and not designed as a surrogate of disarmament moves."

Wieczorek went on to emphasize that in the Moscow declaration Warsaw Treaty countries voiced their readiness to discuss that question bearing in mind the interests of security of Western as well as socialist states, reciprocity being the only condition.

"Meanwhile," noted the author, "Western experts in ground forces working on those calculations, focus their attention solely on the potential owned by the Soviet Union. What will the West present at the discussion on reciprocal reduction remains unknown."

"The problem of 'arms that arouse anxiety' is extraordinarily complicated and cannot be discussed with the only expectation being that the West would manage to win unilateral concessions," Wladyslaw Wieczorek concluded.

TIRANA CONTINUES TO DENOUNCE CARTER'S ENERGY SPEECH

AU091030 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 9 Apr 79 AU

["Deepening of Energy Crisis and the Anti-People and Aggressive Policy of the Carter Administration"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 9 (ATA)--The so-called Carter's "energy policy" clamorously advertised as the "saver" of America from the heavy crisis in the energy field has completely failed. To this testifies the speech the U.S. President made over TV recently. "The energy crisis is real", Carter had to admit, just as he had admitted before announcing "his" policy on the "arrangement" of the situation. The "measures" of the Carter administration have not been able to bridle the process of the deepening of the energy crisis, the increase of the dependence of the U.S.A. on imported oil, which meets more than 50 percent of the needs of the country, the reduction of oil extraction in the USA at an annual rate by 6 per cent.

In face of the aggravation of this crisis, the Carter administration, as the defender of the interests of the big monopoly capital, works out new "measures" which aim at preserving the profits of the monopolies through the further worsening of the living conditions people to make sacrifices. [sentence as received] Reporting on new increase of oil prices and its by-products, according to various reports, the prices of petrol which have increased by 18 percent within 9 months, will increase by 10 percent in a near future. The U.S. monopoly circles enthusiastically applauded these measures of their President, describing the anti-people policy of the Carter administration as "constructive and perspective". This reflection of enthusiasm of the U.S. magnates also reveals the falsity of the poses of the White House chieftain in face of the speculations of the oil monopoly companies. Facts have revealed that such poses have not hindered the oil companies to increase their profits by all manner of means and they have remained almost intact by the so-called system of taxes, which takes more than one third of the income of the rank and file Americans.

The aggravation of the energy crisis is ever more revealing the aggressive and hegemonistic nature of U.S. imperialism. The "warnings" and the threats with regard to the oil producing countries, to make them give up the defence of their interests and not increase the oil price, have been more frequent and more arrogant recently. Carter and the other officials of the U.S. administration have constantly spoken of the "determination" of Washington to defend through the force of arms the U.S. neocolonialist interests in the oil bearing regions, while "plans" are worked out in Washington for the occupation of oil bearing fields in the Arab countries. These once more reveal the true countenance of U.S. imperialism as international gendarme and savage enemy of the freedom and independence of the peoples.

ALBANIAN AMBASSADOR TO ETHIOPIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU092036 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Besnik Keja, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic Of Albania to Ethiopia, has presented his credentials to Fikre-Selassie, secretary-general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia. Attending the credentials presentation ceremony were (Bertahmye Barye), member of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council; Amde-Mikael Amanuel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs; Girma Yilma, minister of information; Gutema Lemma, minister of internal affairs; and others.

GERMAN MARXISTS VISIT ALBANIA, RECEIVED BY ALIA

AU062012 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Apr 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist) visited our country recently at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. The delegation was led by Ernst Aust, the party's chairman, and (Horst Krug), member of the Politburo. Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, received the delegation of the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist) and had warm and friendly talks with it in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The talks were characterized by unity of viewpoints on the topics discussed. The talks also were attended by AWP Central Committee member Foto Cami and other comrades. During its stay in our country the delegation visited various enterprises and institutions and had cordial meetings with leading cadres and working people. The delegation has left Albania.

TIRANA, YUGOSLAVIA TO ESTABLISH RAILROAD LINKS

AU061946 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Apr 79 AU

[Text] An agreement on railroad links between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was signed today in Tirana. The agreements were signed for the Albanian side by Deputy Minister of Communications Llambi Leka; and for the Yugoslav side by Avdo Zvonic, vice president of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications. The signing ceremony was attended by members of the two respective delegations and by Justin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Foreign Ministry, and Trajko Lipkovski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to our country.

The Yugoslav delegation led by Avdo Zvonic, vice president of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications, was received today by Minister of Communications Luan Babameto.

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS APPOINTMENT OF NEW AMBASSADORS

AU072026 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Apr 79 AU

[Text] By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Misto Treska has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the French Republic, replacing Comrade Dhimiter Lamani, who is entrusted with another duty.

Comrade Musin Kroi has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Austria, replacing Comrade Zihni Haskaj, who is entrusted with another duty.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT 4 APR OFFICIAL DINNER IN MEXICO

AU091714 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 79 pp 1, 5 AU

[Apparent text of speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at 4 April official dinner given in his honor by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo in Mexico City]

[Text] steemed Mr President Jose Lopez Portillo, esteemed Mrs Carmen Romano de Lopez Portillo, ladies and gentlemen. geography has done its best to put us apart from each other. We had to race with the sun for long hours in order to overcome the thousands of kilometers between Bulgaria and Mexico. It is good that the wings of the scientific-technical revolution are assisting us. It constantly shortens the distances and allows man the unlimited opportunity of studying the world. Nevertheless, what brought us to Mexican territory is first of all the mutual desire of our peoples to get acquainted and cooperate in the name of peace and progress--the sublime goals of our time.

We direct our gratitude to the president of the United Mexican States, the noted statesman, philosopher and literary figure who enjoys the confidence of the Mexican people. We thank Mr President Portillo for the invitation to visit your ancient and at the same time young country. We thank you for the warm hospitality, which is characteristic of the freedom-loving and noble Mexican people, we thank you for all the spontaneous expressions of sincere sympathy and friendly feelings toward Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people.

We came to you on a sincere mission of peace and friendship. We bring you greetings from a people which has a sense of high national honor and which always honors and values the merits of other peoples.

We, Bulgarians, respect the Mexican people--a democratic, peace-loving and industrious people, a people with a worthy feeling of national honor.

We know Mexico not only as the cradle of ancient civilizations and cultures, which justifiably enjoy the admiration of mankind, but also as a modern state with a dynamic development. Really, a people is worthy of its past only when it is not satisfied with that past but also sows the seeds of happiness for its present and future generations. Modern Mexico is a worthy heir of the cause of the heroes of the struggle for national independence and social justice. The names of Hidalgo and Morelos, Juarez and Zapata and many other giants of Mexican history are known throughout the world thanks also to the deeds of the Mexican people today.

It is well known that in your remarkable anthropological museum there is a wise text inscribed with golden letters: "The peoples will find the confidence in their future in the glory of their past. Civilizations pass away, but the people will always remember those who have lived before them and who have created the world in which we live."

Yes, we live not only in our past. We live not only with the present. We live and create, having a responsibility to those who come and will come after us. We are obligated to leave for them a better, more just and beautiful world in which the strivings of man, liberated from all chains, will be implemented.

Less than a year ago you, Mr President, were in Bulgaria, and the memory of that fruitful visit will remain deep in our memory. At that time you had the opportunity to make contact with the 1,300-year history of our people, as well as its present creative acts and its life and plans for the future.

You became personally convinced that our history is also full of constant and glorious struggles for freedom, independence and social justice. We thank you for the exceptional part which you, Mr President, and you, Mrs Carmen Romano de Lopez Portillo, take in the cultural events in Mexico in honor of the 100th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation from the foreign yoke. These events allowed the Mexican public to become acquainted with our past and present.

We rejoice at this mutual cultural acquaintance and this mutual insight into the two peoples' creative genius.

For 35 years now since the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria we have been making great efforts in constructing the new society. We turned an agrarian Bulgaria which was lagging behind into a modern industrial-agrarian country. The supreme goal of socialist construction is man, his comprehensive material and spiritual enrichment, and the construction of harmonious and monolithic personalities with high moral ideals. This human personality is our great achievement.

We strive for peace and for active and fruitful cooperation with all countries on the basis of mutual respect for the national characteristics and values as well as respect for the culture, social regime, sovereignty and the right of every people to choose its way toward the future for itself.

Therefore, I fully subscribe to the evaluation which you, Mr President, gave to the development of the Bulgarian-Mexican relations and their prospects. Despite the fact that this development has already acquired full impetus, we understand that this is only a beginning impetus and that it will soon acquire new impulses. We think that the fruits still do not coincide with our good intentions. We feel that we have to search and find new common areas in the realm of politics, to make additional efforts for developing the economic cooperation and look for new ways and forms of expanding our cultural exchange.

We are convinced that our present visit will be precisely such an impulse for expanding our cooperation and better utilizing the growing possibilities of our countries.

Mr president, ladies and gentlemen, we are happy to see that modern Mexico is a state which is turning into a first-rate power on the American continent and an active factor for decreasing tension and strengthening detente. In this context I would like to mention with sincere respect the important role of the United Mexican States in creating the first nuclear-free zone in the world which encompasses most Latin American countries.

Many of the positions of our countries in evaluating international events and in the constant concern for preserving peace are common or similar.

Regardless of the differences which are natural and logical, we think that we must be united by the desire to strengthen detente in international life and to turn it into a lasting and irreversible process. We think that we must be united by striving toward finding ways and means of its development in the military area. We think that we are united by the most humanistic goal--total and comprehensive disarmament. The danger of nuclear catastrophe must be removed: The recommendations of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, and more specifically the recommendation to convene a world conference on disarmament, must be implemented.

As a Balkan and European country, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting a consistent policy of neighborliness and broad mutual cooperation. It makes its creative contribution to strengthening the climate of understanding and confidence in Europe--in the spirit of the Helsinki agreements. We categorically condemn all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination. We consider the anachronism of dictatorial

regimes in Latin America and other parts of the world as offensive. It is inadmissible and barbarous to persecute, confine and kill in our time only because they are fighting for freedom, national independence and social progress.

"I want births, not deaths!" wrote a great Bulgarian poet. The great Mexican painter Diego Rivera said shortly before his death: "I love happiness, and feel happier when I am encircled with happiness and happy people!"

We Bulgarians and Mexicans want a happy life for all peoples. Our common duty--and the duty of all honest people--is to block the way of death and allow the common man happiness in his simple, peaceful and creative life!

Mr President, please allow me to once again thank you for the cordial hospitality and express my conviction that our dialog, which began so cordially in Bulgaria, will continue in Mexico and will give a new impetus to the friendship and cooperation between our countries for the benefit and in the interest of peace and progress throughout the world.

I invite all to raise a toast: To the great state figure, noted leader of the Mexican people and friend of Bulgaria, to the president of the United Mexican States, Mr Jose Lopez Portillo! To the noted public figure and active cultural figure, Mrs Carmen Romano de Lopez Portillo! To the members of the Mexican Government and all friends attending this reception! To the glorious people of Mexico! To the further developing and strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and Mexico, between the Bulgarian and Mexican peoples! To peace throughout the world! Cheers!

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS ON BEING MADE HONORARY CITIZEN OF MEXICO CITY

AU091856 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Apparent text of speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at 4 April ceremony awarding him the title Honorary Citizen of Mexico City]

[Text] Your excellency, ladies and gentlemen, first of all allow me to thank you for the high honor you bestow upon me by giving me the key to Mexico City--the capital of the United Mexican States, and the title "Honorary Citizen." This is a symbolic act which conceals a deep and moving content: One can enter this wonderful city only with the key given to him by the citizens. Therefore, the key symbolizes the confidence you have in my and the people I represent.

The Bulgarian people have also preserved such traditions during their existence over the centuries. They greet the representatives of other peoples who come with good will with an open heart. For such we always and most hospitably open the doors of our country, cities and homes. This is how we greeted the respected president of the United Mexican States--Jose Lopez Portillo--in our capital last spring. He was the first Mexican president to visit our country.

I assure you that we opened the doors of our capital for him with the feelings that we were opening the door toward the heart of our people!

I accept this symbol of confidence with exceptional emotion. I am familiar with the dramatic history of Mexico City and admire the heroism and talent of the generations that have built it so beautifully.

One enters such a city only with confidence and good will; its glory is worthy of its beauty. It has never had a place for unwelcome guests. No natural disasters can hurt its image. Your capital embodies the dynamics, industriousness, talent and inspiration of your people. It is the pulsing heart of the Mexican state.

Esteemed Mr Mayor of Mexico City, esteemed ladies and gentlemen, dear Mexican friends, I would like to think that we will use the key to Mexico City many times. I have in mind the numerous cultural values and the endless wealth of its life. They will always attract us to visit again. I have no doubt that in the future Bulgarians will gladly come to Mexico as Mexicans will gladly come to Sofia and Bulgaria.

Thank you again for the high honor! Thank you for the good feelings toward my people! I wish you all happiness and good health, and to the citizens of Mexico City--new blossoming in its eternal spring!

ZHIVKOV PRESENTS DIMITROV AWARD TO WRITER IN CUBA

AU091944 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 79 pp 1, 5 AU

[Apparent text of speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council Chairman, on presenting the Dimitrov Award to Colombian writer Garcia Marquez in Cuba]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Marquez, I am exceptionally happy to be able to personally bestow the Dimitrov Award upon you. This is the highest distinction of my motherland, given for exceptional achievements in the areas of arts and science, for activities in the common struggle against the old world of injustice and inhumanity, and for contributing to the cause of peace, democracy and social progress.

It is not by chance that the award is named after Georgi Dimitrov, one of the greatest sons of the Bulgarian people. He became a son of mankind with his unprecedented act of heroism during the Leipzig trial, his loyalty and self-denial vis-a-vis the international cause of the working class and with his heroism in defending the principles of real humanity. The name of Georgi Dimitrov is cherished by all nations throughout the world.

The studious readers of my country, to whom I too belong, know the high value your literary, publicist and public course. Your first stories which you wrote when young, as well as your later masterpieces such as the novels "100 Years of Solitude" and "The Autumn of the Patriarch" are translated and published again and again in Bulgaria. Your brilliant publicist work also finds a broad public response in Bulgaria. We admire your tireless activity in defense of the Cuban revolution as well as your worthy participation in the Latin American movement for a better and more just social order, your moving reports and documents from the struggle of the peoples of Angola and Nicaragua, and your heroic and deeply humanistic position against the crimes of the Chilean fascist junta.

Really, it is impossible to live in our stormy world without taking an active part in political life. I agree with your thought that "it is a crime not to participate actively in political life," when evil forces are threatening the very human existence on the planet.

The writers' toil allows the strongest and longest lasting echo of the noble thoughts and emotions of contemporary man. This echo reaches millions of people and opens their eyes for the light of truth, resounds in their most intimate emotions and evokes impulses to struggle for a happy and peaceful life for all people throughout the world. Bulgaria, esteemed Comrade Marquez, is a very ancient but also a very young country. Soon we are to celebrate the 1,300th anniversary of our state. Even for the old world of Europe we are very old as a state and a people. Simultaneously, we are to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in our country. As you very well know, the socialist revolution means not only youth--according to its nature--but also means eternal spring and eternal blossoming of the new human society, constantly striving toward perfection. [paragraph continues]

This society knows no borders for developing human potential.

That is why the people of socialist Bulgaria are so familiar and close to the strivings of the peoples of your volcanic continent. And your books are an eternal spring of knowledge, insight and love toward the people of Latin America.

Artistic literature always serves the truth. The truth gives wings to good books. The good books fly over continents, break language barriers, reach the hearts of peoples who did not know each other until yesterday, and then bring them together and turn them into brothers and sisters. Such are your books, which embody the love of the Latin American peoples and which express the angry protest against the humiliation of man under the conditions of exploitation and dictatorship. The hope of a better future for the millions of simple people shines in your books. The word of the real writer imbues millions of human beings with faith in their own force. Your works once again remind everyone that the pure springs of creativity emanate from the deepest layers of the people's culture created throughout the centuries. They are also a reminder that only works which are related to national traditions and are dedicated to the supreme ideals of our times will last forever.

I take this opportunity to inform you that your readers and fans in Bulgaria will be happy to see you there as their guest. We would like you to see with your own eyes how the Bulgarian people construct the socialist society in their country. They will show you their successes and will tell you about their difficulties. I am sure that in any event you will feel yourself among friends and comrades. There still is no people that has recreated the mythological paradise on Earth. But you will be able to convince yourself that our hearts, like the hearts of all other peoples, are open to beauty and kindness. Bulgaria's socialist people are constructing a new world, and constructing it not only for themselves. They work, inspired by the thought that they are fulfilling a historic task of one of the pioneers in developing the entire human race.

It is exactly here--in the area of humanism, beauty and human happiness--that, according to Georgi Dimitrov, there are no big and small peoples. All are equal according to their rights and carry equal responsibilities.

In awarding you the international Dimitrov Award, please allow me, dear Comrade Marquez, to wish you new creative successes, health and mental strength, as well as happiness to you and your family. Congratulations!

PARTY DAILY CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH SOVIET MINISTER POLYAKOV

AU091547 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Viktor Polyakov, USSR minister of automotive industry and hero of socialist labor, has visited Bulgaria. Issues connected with further expanding integration and with applying qualitative new forms of specialization and production-sharing between Bulgaria and the USSR were discussed. Measures have been provided for establishing joint design-construction bureaus aimed at a more rapid introduction of scientific-technical achievements in the automotive industry and in the electric and motor cart production. On this basis, an increase in the deliveries of Bulgarian internal combustion engines to the USSR also is expected.

Viktor Polyakov said the following to Tsanko Raychev, representative of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial staff:

We, the members of the delegation of the USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry, paid a visit to many historic sites in the Bulgarian People's Republic. We acquainted ourselves with the work of more than 15 machinebuilding plants and combines. We had talks with workers, engineers, technicians and leaders of enterprises in the sphere of automotive industry and machinebuilding. We also met leaders of public organizations in the okrugs. Everywhere we were welcomed in an unusually cordial manner, with very warm feelings toward the issues of our friendship and cooperation.

The main purpose of our visit was to discuss the further development of cooperation in automotive production. The integration in machine building between our countries has been and is now being achieved quite extensively. The People's Republic of Bulgaria imports and uses many Soviet cars and, in its turn, delivers to the USSR huge amounts of electric and motorized carts.

A new stage in the integrational process is the founding of a number of enterprises to supply sets of components and aggregates for the Volga car producing plant. Your plants are producing such large series of these items that any of the world's largest companies could envy them. The electric equipment deliveries from Bulgaria, for example, total more than 40,000 items annually. The oil filters and a number of other products are also produced in similar large quantities.

Cooperation and production-sharing in metal-cutting machines have also developed successfully during the past few years. In connection with the building of the Kama automotive plant, the world's largest plant for the production of trucks, and with the need to equip it with automatic conveyor belts, the production in Bulgaria of modern equipment that is to become part of the automatic conveyor belts produced in the USSR was organized at a very high technical level.

Our joint plans already include a further expansion of integration in the sphere of automotive production. At the preliminary talks held between the USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry and the Ministry of Machinebuilding of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, it was provided for a substantial increase in deliveries and, primarily, for raising to a higher qualitative level the electric and motor cart production destined for the USSR. The deliveries of new models having more perfected qualities that are in keeping with contemporary requirements are expected to be increased by several times.

The meaning of the socialist economic integration among the CEMA member countries, particularly between the USSR and Bulgaria, is tremendous. Such a large trade exchange of electric and motor cart engines as exists between the USSR and Bulgaria is an unprecedented example in the world. The production-sharing system connected with the Volga automobile production plant is also unique in its large scope. All this creates conditions for developing Bulgaria's industry on a large machinebuilding production basis of high labor productivity and of stable marketing not only for a fixed period of time but also for the most distant future. This is the reason why the socialist integration between our two countries is of such great importance.

While discussing the issues connected with further expanding the cooperation in the sphere of the automotive industry we also talked about the new forms that will secure the equipment's use and warranty service given by the company. The supply of spare parts and establishment of bases for general servicing also will be secured.

We consider that the perfecting of the structures and technologies must be our common task. This is why it is necessary to create new forms of technical cooperation. It is provided for establishing joint construction-technological bureaus that will include representatives of leading Soviet design organizations and plants and representatives of Bulgarian enterprises and institutes who by their joint work will secure high standards in the construction of machines and in the technologies for their production. A further expansion in the integrational proceeses and implementation of qualitative new forms of cooperation will now depend on the accelerated achievement of the plans which we have jointly worked out.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK LEAVES ON VISIT TO TUNISIA

LD091914 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left today for an official visit to Tunisia, at the invitation of Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri.

Arrival in Tunisia

LD092045 Prague CTK in English 1936 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, (CETEKA correspondent)--Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here today on the first ever official visit by a Czechoslovak foreign minister to Tunisia, to a welcome from Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri.

He told journalists at the airport that Czechoslovakia and Tunisia are linked by long-time friendly contacts which have dynamically developed in the recent period. Our relations can be an example of cooperation between countries having different social systems, the Czechoslovak minister stated. Both states have the same views on the basic problems of foreign policy, or their stands are very close.

The minister voiced the conviction that the visit and his talks in Tunisia will lead to a further promotion of cooperation between the two countries.

TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR CEMA MEETING

LD092208 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak arrived in Moscow on Monday for the 54th meeting of the CEMA Standing Commission on Foreign Trade.

CPCZ SECRETARY BENO LEAVES FOR HUNGARY VISIT

LD101052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0930 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, left for Hungary today for a short working visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. At Ruzyne Airport, he was seen off by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary.

AFGHAN-CSSR COOPERATION DOCUMENTS SIGNED IN KABUL

LD091938 Prague CTK in English 1827 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul--Three documents on Czechoslovak-Afghan cooperation in education and culture were signed here today during a visit of a Czechoslovak delegation to Afghanistan, taking place on April [few words indistinct].

The delegation is headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Zdenek Trhlik and includes among others the central director of Czechoslovak film, Jiri Purs.

The three documents were--program of cultural, educational and scientific cooperation between the governments of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan in 1979-1981, an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of film, and an agreement on cooperation between the two countries' television.

The Czechoslovak delegation was received in Kabul by Premier and Foreign Minister Hafizollah Amin, and also met with Minister of Culture and Information Khail Mohammad Katawazi, Minister of Higher Education Mahmud Suma, and other officials.

RUDE PRAVO SCORES ITALY'S FAILURE TO ISSUE VISA FOR EDITOR

LD301032 Prague CTK in English 0944 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The failure to issue a visa for RUDE PRAVO editor Milan Madr, who was to cover the 15th congress of the Italian Communist Party opening today, is nothing but an attempt by the Italian authorities to prevent the participation in the congress of a Czechoslovak communist journalist, RUDE PRAVO says today.

The paper points out that the visa application was made in time, two months ago. In February, Milan Madr was invited to the Italian Consulate. Asked about the purpose of his planned journey, the editor replied that he would report about the congress and about the situation in Italy where RUDE PRAVO does not have a permanent correspondent.

RUDE PRAVO points out in connection with Milan Madr's case that Italy is one of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act which says, inter alia, that the participating states will consider in a favourable spirit and within an appropriate and adequate time the applications of journalists for visas. In conclusion, the paper expresses the view that a two-month term is not inadequately short for issuing a visa in time.

PARTY DAILY VIEWS PCI CONGRESS TRENDS

AU092105 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Madr Rome dispatch: "The Significant Force in Italian Society: On the Results of the 15th PCI [Italian Communist Party Congress"]

[Excerpts] The PCI Congress has confirmed the party's ties with the most magnificent, most revolutionary historical event of this century--the Great October Socialist Revolution--and with Lenin's work, both of which the PCI regards as the decisive factors in the reorganization of the present day world. The congress has resolutely rejected the malicious attempts to set against each other the individual components of the international communist movement. The congress has professed its allegiance to the way of thinking of Marx, Engels and Lenin, as well as of the most outstanding representatives and founders of the Italian communist movement--Gramsci and Togliatti.

The congress discussion directed its main attention to the broad circle of Italy's domestic problems, to the relations with other socialist forces and political parties and to the PCI's mass activities. The party intends to pursue the policy of unity, which it understands as the "validity of strategic choice."

In the struggle for progressing toward the enthronement of socialism the PCI is searching for the method which, according to its conviction, would best correspond to the conditions of Italian reality, traditions and so forth. In this respect the PCI congress has come out with the term "third road." What does this term mean? The PCI utterly and decisively rejects the social democratic concept of development, since historical reality has proved that social democracy does not intend to liquidate the capitalist system in the countries where it was, or is, in power. On the other hand, contrary to the countries of real socialism--where, together with the removal of capitalism, the parties and forces whose very reason for existence lay in the most resolute defense of this system have also left the political stage forever--the PCI believes that in Italy it will be possible both to build and to maintain socialism while leaving free scope of operations for the parties and forces which do not agree with it, or which even oppose it. This, so far has not been subjected to a practical class test anywhere.

The search for the PCI's further road is connected with theoretical reflections which seem--with regard to the experience of our revolutionary movement, experience which confirms the validity of Marxism-Leninism--rather problematic. This was manifested at the congress particularly in the substantiation of so-called Eurocommunism and "new internationalism." Some speakers who dealt with these questions found themselves beyond the framework of the revolutionary class approach.

The congress devoted great attention to international questions. In this connection the Soviet Union's peace-creating, constructive policy was appreciated.

One must wonder at the way the congress treated the matter of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam and China's role in the present and future world. Although the main report condemned China's armed attack against Vietnam, this correct stance was immediately weakened by the claim about Vietnamese "intervention" in Cambodia. In fact, such an approach objectively plays into the hands of the arrogant and disturbing "reasoning" with which the Chinese aggressor is striving to confuse world opinion. Likewise, the opinion seems very dubious which maintians that it would be an error to think that a strong and modern China is necessarily a factor disrupting detente and peace, as was also stated in the main report, because this China, as represented by the ruthless, aggressive and warmongering leadership, has barbarously devastated the North Vietnamese border areas to a depth of several dozen kilometers, thus proving with absolute cold-bloodedness its most cynical attitude toward peace, national independence and the building of socialism in Vietnam. It has done this while still standing on the threshold of its great militarization. Thus it is very appropriate to ask the extremely alarming question: How would it, or how will it, act as soon as it becomes a really developed military force?

SLOVAK DAILY DISCUSSES LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE

AU091525 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 5 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[M. Smolik article: "World Forum on Legal Jurisdiction Over the Sea; They Are To Serve Peace"]

[Excerpts] The seas and oceans, which cover 71 percent of the surface of our planet, are playing an ever increasing role in the lives of states and nations. [paragraph continues]

They are more than just water covering two-thirds of the earth and interwoven by a network of maritime communications connecting states and continents. They are also a treasure trove of various riches whose importance have been rapidly increasing with the growth of the population and with the gradual exhaustion of land resources. As the seas and oceans become increasingly important so does the need to determine a precise legal order for them and regulate the exploitation of the waters and their resources. This is the task which the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea has taken upon itself, whose eighth session--attended by representatives from 160 countries--began in Geneva recently.

The earlier forums have already succeeded in resolving many issues, among them important questions such as determining the seaward limit of territorial waters and legal jurisdiction over them, the freedom of maritime navigation and the rights of overflight by aircraft over international straits, scientific research on the seas, their protection against pollution and the exploitation of seabeds beyond the limit of the continental shelf. Despite persisting differences on individual, often less important points, more than 200 articles of the future convention have been successfully formulated and about 100 further articles still remain open. For example, among the issues still open are those of the legal jusrisdiction over economic zones up to 200 miles, other countries' access to the living resources in this sphere, the determination of the outside limits of the continental shelf.

The majority of states realizes that it is high time to fill the gap in international law at last, and for this reason political observers have been expressing the hope that the 2-month discussion now beginning will yield further progress. But so far this remains only a hope, because two contradictory political and ideological approaches to the main problems of the exploitation of the world's seas have been manifested at the forum, one group of countries pushing for a constructive solution of problems in equal-partner talks at the conference table, the other group attempting to impair the matter-of-fact character of the conference by raising irresponsible, extreme demands, and to justify measures for a one-sided control of sea areas--in essence acts of malevolence, in other words. The first position proceeds from the legal rights and interests of groups of states and is in accordance with the need to strengthen world peace and broaden cooperation as equals on the world's seas. The second line carries in itself the danger that the world's oceans and seas will be divided up and become a place of international confrontations and conflicts. This standpoint is the expression of the selfish interests and hegemonist efforts of some states, among which China is not missing. This is thus rightly characterized as an attempt to undermine peace and harm the spirit of cooperation.

Whether the conference succeeds in fulfilling its mission depends on whether all participants in this forum embark upon the path of constructive discussions and show a willingness to achieve mutual understanding and cooperation. This is the only way, as Moscow PRAVDA writes, of bringing about the formulation of the Convention on the Law of the Sea.

STATE, PARTY LEADERS ATTEND AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES CONGRESS

LD091102 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0930 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] The ninth statewide congress of Unified Agricultural Cooperatives opened in the Congressional Hall in the Julius Fucik Park of Culture and Rest in Prague today.

The proceedings are being attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Co mittee, the Federal Government, the Federal Assembly and the Central Committee of the National Front, headed by Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the Republic. The delegation consists of Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Josef Haman, Jan Fojtik, Josef Havlin and Jinrich Polednik; member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova; and the chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, Miroslav Capka.

After the opening speech by Josef Nagr, federal minister of agriculture and food, more than 1,200 delegates approved the program for the 3-day deliberations, elected the working presidium of the congress, and the drafting, mandate and election commissions.

The main speech was then delivered by Comrade Lubomir Strougal.

CPSU's Gorbachev Address

LD091944 Prague CTK in English 1811 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The important successes attained by Czechoslovak cooperative farmers in alliance with the working class and led by the Communist Party were appreciated at the 9th congress of agricultural cooperatives here today by Soviet chief delegate Mikhail Gorbachev, Communist Party Central Committee secretary.

He said that the Soviet people is now celebrating the 50th anniversary of the First Five-Year Plan, and noted that a big economic and scientific and technological potential has been created in the USSR thanks to the planned management of the national economy.

"Our enemies are fabricating various stories about the past and present of the Soviet village. But whatever their efforts may be, the experience of the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries have provided clear-cut proofs that the Leninist ideas about agricultural cooperatives are viable. They have confirmed that socialist construction in rural areas represents the only road leading to the happy life of peasants", Gorbachev said.

The Soviet chief delegate stressed the positive results of cooperation of the member states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which are consistently implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration.

He said that cooperation between the USSR and Czechoslovakia is developing favourably. Both countries are mutually exploiting the results of scientific research and experience in applying progressive methods of work. Of importance is the exchange of scientific and technological information, the exchange of seed samples, animals kept for breeding, and the like.

Gorbachev pointed out that the creation of conditions for preservation and strengthening of peace are conditional to a great measure upon the growing power of the socialist community. The capability of the socialist community to favourably influence the course of international events depends greatly to the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries.

"The loyalty of the Communist Party of the USSR and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to the principles of proletarian internationalism was reaffirmed markedly by the solidarity of our states with Socialist Vietnam which has fallen victim to the criminal aggression unleashed by the big-power, chauvinistic policy of the Beijing leadership."

Husak Awards Presentation

LD091806 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] At Prague Castle on Monday, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, on the occasion of the ninth congress of unified agricultural cooperatives and the 30th anniversary of socialist agriculture, presented the Order of Labor to 20 cooperative workers, workers employed on state farms and workers employed at tractor stations and agricultural administrations.

Present at the ceremony were Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Julius Varga, director of a Central Committee department; Josef Nagr, federal minister of agriculture and food, Pavol Jonas, chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Cooperative Farmers; Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, Vratislav Weiner, head of the Secretariat of the General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Frantisek Salda, chief of the office of the government Presidium.

Also present were heroes of socialist labor attending the ninth congress of unified agricultural cooperatives.

Comrade Gustav Husak addressed those decorated.

The high awards were received by leading workers who earned merit in the implementation of the deep changes which our agriculture underwent, and who are taking an important part in the building of a modern and technically mature large-sacle agricultural production.

Antonin Korytanek, chairman of the unified agricultural cooperative from the Uherske Hradiste District, spoke on behalf of those decorated. He stressed that the basis of the expansion of socialist agriculture was the general line of the building of socialism in our homeland laid down by the Ninth CPCZ Congress. He also drew attention to the great successes achieved by our society and socialist agriculture since 1969 after the election of the new Marxist-Leninist leadership of the party led by Comrade Gustav Husak.

He assured President Gustav Husak that the decorated workers would in the future continue to exert their efforts and capabilities to fulfill the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

Comrade Gustav Husak and the other representatives then remained with the participants in the festivity for a cordial and friendly get-together.

SLOVAK PAPERS DISCUSS PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE OF BRIBERY

AU091553 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava SMENA in Slovak on 5 April 1979 on page 4 and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 6 April on page 3 both carry articles dealing with the problem of bribery in Slovakia.

The 1,300-word SMENA article, written by Milan Jusko and headlined "If You Don't Give, You Don't Have?", discusses a document issued by the Slovak Supreme Court analyzing sentences for bribery passed by Slovak courts in 1978.

The article states that although only 52 persons were sentenced for this "criminal offense" last year, the damage caused by it is much graver because "bribery gives some of our citizens the erroneous impression that giving bribes is an integral part of our economy and social life without which it is impossible to fulfill and satisfy the rights and justified needs of citizens and with the help of which it is possible to achieve unjustified advantages." The author then reviews the results of a public opinion poll carried out by the Research Institute of Criminology," which revealed a "very low degree" of moral condemnation of bribery by Czechs and Slovaks and concludes that "it is, therefore, not surprising that bribery still finds fertile soil, even in areas where it is least desirable. This applies mainly to the sphere of activity of organs of state power and administration and--above all--to the activity of national committees and the medical sector but also to the sphere of supplier-consignee relations."

Jusko points out that within the framework of national committees bribes are most frequently paid--and sometimes even demanded--in connection with allocations of apartments and the granting of permits for building family houses; within the health sector in connection with cases of complicated surgery, recommendations for treatment in spas and recognition of work disability; and within the framework of supplier-consignee relations "to insure preferential deliveries of goods, materials and spare parts, or priority executions of services" in the interest of fulfilling the plan. According to Jusko, this last form of bribe is being paid from special "black funds" of socialist organizations, created for this purpose.

The article notes that apart from these most frequent forms of bribery, the Slovak courts also dealt with cases of bribes being given to secure a child's acceptance to a higher school or to obtain a telephone or a loan from the bank.

In his 1,500-word article in Braitslava PRAVDA in the column "Let Us Reflect Together", Jaroslav Mesko detects a "double-dealing" in the attitude of most citizens to bribery. He deplores the fact that whereas most people are against it on principle, they usually change their attitude when their own interests are involved or invent various euphemisms such as "courtesy token," "token of respect" or "take-notice token" [vsimne] to avoid the dilemma of using the word "bribe." He claims that "a whole range [of incidence] of giving bribes has developed" in the country, supporting his case by describing a number of trial cases. This practice is, according to Mesko, "motivated by the attempt to avoid unpleasant consequence, duty or punishment or to gain some unjustified advantage, benefit or favor. The cases are not few in number where bribes are given only in order not to differ from others, to observe a usage customary in the milieu." Mesko terms this form of bribery, when the citizen pays for something he is entitled to get free of charge, "the most dangerous form from the viewpoint of socialist ethics because it becomes a normal party of everyday life."

In the concluding section of his article Mesko urges a more effective fight against bribery, and a more energetic investigation of discovered cases as being one of the first steps in this direction.

BRIEFS

EXPANSION OF IRRIGATED AREA--Representatives of the Sigma Olomouc concern enterprise informed the press on 4 April that half of the irrigation technology produced by the plant is exported, mostly to the USSR and GDR. In 1975 a total of 234,000 hectares of land were irrigated in the CSSR. By 1980 this acreage is to increase by a further 75,000 hectares, and in the course of the following 5-year plan by a further 100,000 hectares. [Prague AEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 5 Apr 79 AU]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND WARNS AGAINST OVERSTRAINING BERLIN AGREEMENT

AU092011 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[A. Z. commentary: "About the Borderline between Dream and Reality"]

[Text] For some time now a report has been making the rounds of the Western media, especially those of the FRG and of Berlin (West), according to which candidates to run for seats in the European parliament will include three deputies to be elected by West Berlin. Should this turn out to be true, the borderline existing between dream and reality would become apparent more quickly than the authors perhaps expect.

It is generally known that the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin of 3 September 1971 has proved its worth. This is generally recognized today, and even those could not alter anything about it who constantly sought to test how far this agreement could be strained. Indeed, it is a fact that the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist states, with their long-term policy oriented toward strengthening peace, have done much for the normalization of the situation by adopting a benevolent approach to the solution of many problems in the development of relations with Berlin (West). The quadripartite agreement has created favorable prerequisites for including West Berlin in the process of detente. Even those who originally opposed the agreement are now recognizing and appreciating the progress that has been achieved in the years since its signing. It goes without saying that this progress was only achieved by adhering to the letter and spirit [of the provisions] that are the foundations of this agreement.

But it cannot be overlooked that the accomplished results are again and again being jeopardized by actions of the FRG and the West Berlin Senat. An especially flagrant example of this, as you know, is Stobbe's illegal election as president of the FRG Bundesrat. This is evidenced by the very fact that it is the hard core of the quadripartite agreement that West Berlin is not a part of the FRG and must not be governed by it. Moreover, the Berlin (West) Senat continues to arrogate to itself the right to speak for "Berlin" although it does not even have sovereignty over West Berlin. It is obvious that Stobbe's activities as president of the FRG Bundesrat are utterly incompatible with the quadripartite agreement and that they strain the situation in this region. Even now it can be said that if this policy of the Senat and the relevant FRG authorities continues, a situation will develop that is not conducive to the interests of all concerned.

It is known that the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist states take a positive attitude toward the development of normal economic relations between West Berlin and the EEC member states as well as with the CEMA countries. However, the attempt to include West Berlin in a Western political grouping through the nomination of deputies for the European parliament is in gross contradiction to the quadripartite agreement. In a downright irresponsible way it has been stipulated in a relevant FRG law, that was expanded to include West Berlin, that three of the deputies to this parliament envisaged for the FRG should be elected in the "Land of Berlin." This is also reflected in a decree issued on 17 February 1979 in West Berlin on preparations for and the implementation of the elections of deputies to the European parliament from the FRG. Paragraph 85 of this decree speaks of the "laender of Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg." Another paragraph on a "Berlin clause" extends the validity of the decree to the so-called "Land of Berlin." In view of this and other facts, the question arises as to why the quadripartite agreement was concluded at all. Those responsible in the West certainly cannot proceed from the premise that the quadripartite agreement is only binding for the USSR and the GDR.

Looking even more deeply into this problem one cannot help noting that the FRG is continuing as before to reinterpret the quadripartite agreement in the sense of its revanchist policy. It is arbitrarily expanding its presence in West Berlin. The number of FRG offices set up there is increasing. There is a definite activity of the Bonn state at the government and parliamentary level as well as at other levels. Official FRG figures again and again visit Berlin (West) so as to demonstrate in this manner the FRG's increasing presence in West Berlin. There are almost more Bundestag committee sessions and Bundesrat sessions in West Berlin than in Bonn. The same goes for appearances of official FRG figures at state and other events in Berlin (West). The latest link in this chain was the appearance of the FRG federal president at the opening of the new congress center in West Berlin.

We must mention here the unheard of misuse of the transit routes by criminal gangs of traders in human beings, gangs that are being tolerated or promoted by the state.

Those who constantly test how far the quadripartite agreement can be strained and who violate the agreement should know that everything has its limits.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND RAPS FRG CRITICISM OF FOREIGN CURRENCY RULES

AU092152 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[G.D. commentary: "Impudent Interference in Internal Affairs of the GDR"]

[Text] If financial or foreign currency regulations that are irrelevant for the FRG economy are introduced in some neighboring country of the FRG, the FRG newspapers either do not take any notice at all of this or at most publish a short item. Things are entirely different, however, if the GDR is involved.

The most recent example of this is the tremendous outcry of the mass media of the FRG and West Berlin in connection with an intensification of foreign currency controls through the introduction of the mark vouchers of the Forum Foreign Trade Limited Company and of the appropriate foreign currency regulations. This, properly speaking, impudent interference in the internal affairs of the GDR deserves a rebuff which should certainly be couched in appropriate terms.

The practice has existed for some time now that foreigners and residents of (West) Berlin who enter the GDR must fill in a form and enter therein how much foreign currency they are carrying. On their departure they must state how much of this currency they have spent. This is customary in most countries and not only in the GDR. Nor is it unknown that in some Western countries foreign currency offenses are drawing considerably stiffer penalties than they do under the laws of the GDR where, as is well known, a foreign trade monopoly exists.

Naturally the question as to why mark vouchers for purchases in foreign trade institutions have been introduced now is not without significance. The introduction is connected with aspirations of certain quarters in the FRG and West Berlin to effect speculation deals in Western marks. It is self-evident that the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry could no longer put up with such activities. This is why, as was reported by the press, GDR citizens who possess freely convertible currencies are given the chance to either change them into GDR marks or to acquire for them mark vouchers authorizing them to make purchases in foreign trade institutions.

Thus for the man in the street there is no change at all. All he has to do before shopping in the intershop is to go to the bank to exchange the freely convertible currency into mark vouchers. The great profiteers, however, will be caught in the foreign currency control system. As far as the so-called "craftsmen" are concerned, who are so often referred to in the Western [media] and who allegedly only perform repairs in exchange for foreign currencies, such people will also begin to have second thoughts. They most likely will carefully reflect in the future about what to do since they are most likely, not mistakenly, to expect that their offenses will be penalized in keeping with our laws. It is quite obvious that this does not bring any benefits to them.

Hence there is basically not much here to be concerned about. But it was enough for Mr Novotny of the Bonn studio of the West German ARD Television Service as well as for FRG correspondents accredited in the GDR to slander the GDR in a mean way and to meddle in its internal affairs. It should be noted in this context that this interference is being rebuffed by the appropriate quarters. The FRG correspondents accredited in the GDR must be urgently advised to observe the GDR's laws.

FISCHER TOASTS UN SECRETARY GENERAL WALDHEIM 5 APRIL

AU092026 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHALND in German 6 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Toast by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at a dinner given by him in honor of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim at Unter den Linden Palace in Berlin on 5 April 1979]

[Text] Highly esteemed Mr Secretary General, highly esteemed Mrs Waldheim, esteemed guests, dear friends and comrades:

Permit me, Mr Secretary General, to express once more our joy over your visit to the GDR. Four years ago you had the opportunity for the first time of acquainting yourself with our state and its people. Your second official visit makes it possible to resume the dialog we started then and to open up new fields of cooperation. Your talks with GDR representatives as well as our regular meetings at the UN General Assembly sessions primarily serve the exchange of political opinions and the work of the United Nations organizations for implementing its Charter.

When the states of the anti-Hitler coalition established the United Nations Organization so as to "protect future generations from the scourge of war," the place where we are meeting today was literally in ruins.

Today Berlin is the flourishing capital of the socialist GDR where the solemn and binding oath of the Buchenwald concentration camp inmates--to annihilate Nazism root and branch and to build a new world of peace and freedom--has been implemented. On the ruins of the past, our people have founded a new social order that is in line with the will of the peoples "not to permit any war to emanate again from German soil."

In order to make society humane, and to make possible a life in human dignity for every citizen, our people have eliminated the exploitation of man by man. Their political and social rights are guaranteed by law, and their security is safeguarded in practice.

For over 5 years the GDR has been a member of the United Nations, the international organization that is the result and legacy of the antifascist liberation struggle of the peoples. In the GDR the principles of the UN Charter are a living reality.

The world organization is regarded by our people, who are headed by time-tested anti-fascist fighters, as a universal, irreplaceable instrument for securing peace and for promoting friendly relations between states. Of course, there are attempts, overtly or in a veiled manner, to belittle the world organization's achievements or to question its usefulness. And everyone knows, too, that the organization exists, can exist only on the basis of the joint will of all of its members. Where this is lacking, the organization seems paralyzed. However, the contribution of the United Nations to the progressive changes in our era is incontestable. It has decisively promoted the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation from the yoke of colonialism and racism. Its decisions are setting the direction in the struggle for creating a just international economic system.

The principles worked out and adopted by the world organization regarding the friendly relations between states also help improve the international climate, and the same goes for the fundamental elements stipulated with its aid, for a comprehensive peaceful solution of international conflicts. And, finally, who could overlook the fact that the organization is advocating more and more emphatically the solution of the key problems of our era--renunciation of force, halting of armament, and disarmament? And it has been doing this not only recently and not only since the 10th UN General Assembly special session. All these are important initiatives through which the United Nations Organization has unequivocally taken a stance for the continuation and expansion of political detente. They are making it more difficult for the opponents of detente and of the peaceful coexistence of peoples to keep the international atmosphere in constant tension and, contrary to the UN Charter, to declare war and force as legitimate means of their misanthropic policy.

In this context I affirm: The GDR people condemn with great indignation China's aggression against the Vietnamese people. To counter such attacks on peace-loving peoples is the paramount task of all peace-loving forces and the fundamental task of the United Nations Organization.

Mr Secretary General, we have noticed with satisfaction the growing commitment of the world organization to the problems of disarmament and arms limitation. The Warsaw Pact states--including the GDR--have repeatedly voiced their determination to play their part in bringing about at long last a change toward disarmament. They are ready to immediately reduce all types of arms if this is done on the basis of equality and equal security of all concerned. In this respect, nuclear disarmament, with participation of all states possessing nuclear arms, would not merely be encouraging but should be given priority.

Like you, Mr Secretary General, we are firmly convinced that now the time has come to reach agreement on practical disarmament measures. There is no other way to strengthen international security and thus the national security of states.

In Europe the Final Act of the Helsinki conference signed in 1975 has mapped out the road to detente. Four years after Helsinki it is evident: This road to detente is and remains the only feasible road, although certain forces are trying again and again to set up obstacles.

Naturally the international conflicts that have existed for years fill us with particular concern. New hotbeds of crisis are increasing the danger. A worldwide armed conflict can be effectively prevented only if all states let themselves be guided in their actions by the principles and goals of the UN Charter and if they heed UN resolutions. The most recent developments in southern Africa and in the Middle East give very emphatic proof of this.

Any agreements or settlements that are not in line with the corresponding UN resolutions are directed against the interests of the peoples and involve the danger of new armed conflicts. Lasting peace cannot be based on new piles of arms, but only on the respect for the sovereign rights and the legitimate interests of all states and peoples.

Mr Secretary General, in the GDR you are esteemed as a man of great knowledge and equally great dedication, a man who with great personal devotion to your high office has made every effort for 7 years now to help solve international problems on the basis of the UN resolutions and to promote the peaceful coexistence of states. We regard it as our duty to continue supporting you in this responsible work for attaining the lofty objectives of the UN Charter. This is in line with the good tradition of the peaceful foreign policy of our socialist state whose people are at present preparing the 30th anniversary of the GDR with great work performances.

I wish you, Mr Secretary General, further success in your work for the benefit of the United Nations. May you continue to be able to carry the burden of your high office, not only with patience and optimism but relying on the good will of everyone.

I wish you, Mr Secretary General, and your lovable wife who--as is known not only to me--is loyally supporting you, the best health, energy and successful work as an essential prerequisite for personal well-being.

I beg you, esteemed guests, to raise your glass and drink with me to the health of the UN secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and his esteemed wife.

SEIBT-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LUSAKA FOR AAPSO CONFERENCE

LD092338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1840 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, (ADN correspondent)--A delegation of the GDR solidarity committee under its chairman, Kurt Seibt, arrived in Lusaka today to attend a conference of the AAPSO, which will deal with support for liberation movements and solidarity with frontline states in southern Africa.

ALFRED NEUMANN DISCUSSES AID TO SOUTH AFRICAN PEOPLES

LD092006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR's unshakeable solidarity with the peoples struggling in southern Africa was reaffirmed in Berlin Monday at the concluding meeting of the GDR Government commission for the international antiapartheid year. Alfred Neumann, chairman of the government commission, first deputy premier and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, pointed out the constructive help of the socialist states and the GDR to the liberation movements. The entire GDR population had actively demonstrated its solidarity in the antiapartheid year.

40 million marks were collected during the antiapartheid year from donations by the population. They were used for medical equipment, training cadres and equipping schools. The GDR mass media and publishing firms have exposed in their publications apartheid's hostility to mankind and publicized the success of the independent states. The mass organizations have announced their solidarity with the struggling peoples of southern Africa in hundreds of solidarity meetings in plants and housing areas.

The GDR deputy premier stressed that the antiapartheid year, which ended in March, had proved that the cause of independence and social progress had many strong friends and that the movement against racism had become an international force. At the same time, it had shown up the facades and demonstrated who was constructively supporting the African peoples and who was making their just cause more difficult by means of offensive or concealed maneuvers. Without support from the outside the racist regimes could not exist, continued Alfred Neumann. He drew attention to the support from U.S. banks, British monopolies and West German firms and stated: "It has turned out to be a bitter historical fact that the ranks of those who are encouraging the continued existence of the racist regimes also number the Beijing leaders. Not only does China maintain extensive trade relations with South Africa but, by means of its criminal aggression against Vietnam, it has set an example for the murderous punitive expeditions against Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and other sovereign states." Alfred Neumann stressed in his address that the GDR would take up the UN's appeal to mobilize new reserves in the struggle against apartheid and would continue to stand, as during the international antiapartheid year, immovably by the side of the struggles for progress, democracy and national independence. Erich Honecker's trip to Angola, Mozambique and Zambia as well as the visit to Libya, had again demonstrated the high regard for and confidence in the GDR. This was stressed by Deputy GDR Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer in his address. This solidarity and aid on the part of the GDR had been highly esteemed by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim during his recent visit to the GDR.

EGON KRENZ ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR FRG YOUTH DELEGATION

LD091928 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR education minister Margot Honecker on Monday received Konrad Gilges, chairman of the FRG Federal Youth Ring, who was accompanied by Federal Youth Ring manager Erik Bettermann. A Federal Youth Ring delegation is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the FDJ Central Council, and first secretary Egon Krenz was present at today's reception. Minister Margot Honecker briefed them on the GDR's constructive peace policy and the tasks of socialist society in educating the young in the spirit of humanism and international friendship. The meeting passed in a businesslike atmosphere. Konrad Gilges emphasized that his organization was prepared to contribute to the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND PUBLISHES SED CC 1979 MAY DAY SLOGANS

AU051344 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[SED Central Committee 1979 May Day Slogans]

[Text] 1--Long live May Day, the fighting day of the international workers class!
2--Greetings to the working people of all countries on May Day!
3--Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, forward to new successes in the struggle for peace and socialism!
4--On the course of the Ninth SED Congress, forward to the 39th anniversary of the GDR!
5--Long live the GDR workers class and its leading force--the SED!
6--Greetings and thanks to all working people, the builders of socialism in the GDR!
7--Long live our socialist fatherland--the GDR!
8--Working people in town and countryside: Make the 30th GDR anniversary a display of achievements of socialism on German soil!
9--On 20 May, our votes for the National Front candidates!

10--Fraternal greetings to the Soviet people and its leading force--the CPSU!
11--We greet the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries!
12--The stronger socialism is, the more secure peace is!
13--30 years of the GDR--the people's work for the people's benefit!
14--We are implementing our program: full employment, people's prosperity, stability!
15--Long live the FDGB!
16--In honor of the 30th GDR anniversary: high performances in socialist competition!
17--Greater useful effect from every mark, every working hour, every gram of material!
18--With fulfilled plans, to the 20 May elections!
19--On the 30th GDR anniversary: good quality of work, high results in production!
20--All our energy for the implementation of the main task: high labor productivity insures our sociopolitical program!
21--Through intensification, to a high output growth rate of our national economy!
22--Workers, scientists, engineers! Strengthen the GDR with high scientific-technical performances!
23--Inventors and innovators! Your ideas and suggestions speed up scientific-technical progress!
24--Building industry workers! Implement the housing construction program with high effectiveness and quality!
25--Cooperative peasants! Workers in agriculture, forestry and in the foodstuff industry! Effective utilization of all resources insures high yields and performances for the benefit of the people!
26--Working people in trade! A good supplying of the population--an important contribution to the implementation of the main task!
27--Health and social welfare workers! Healthy and happy people enjoying life--our humanist goal!
28--Scientists, students! Lofty goals in teaching, studying and research strengthen the GDR!
29--Parents, teachers and educators! The goal of the joint endeavors: the communist education of youth!
30--Writers and artists! Enrich our socialist life with your works!
31--Athletes! Strengthen our socialist fatherland with good performances in the "GDR 30 sports relay!"
32--With high performances in the "FDJ Call GDR 30"--forward to the national youth festival!
33--Thanks to the women and mothers for their great performances at work and in the family!
34--Members of the National People's Army and the GDR border troops! For the socialist fatherland--vigilant and combat-ready!
35--Members of the protection and security organs! Revolutionary vigilance--your class mandate!
36--Comrades of the militia detachments of the workers class! Accomplish high performances in production--reliably protect our socialist achievements!
37--United in the time-tested alliance of the National Front--forward to the 30th GDR anniversary!
38--GDR citizens! In honor of the 30th anniversary of our state--beautify our cities and villages, join in!
39--Long live and strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement!
40--Long live the unity of action of the international workers class in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism!
41--For peace, security, cooperation and social progress!
42--Long live the WFTU!
43--Long live the world peace movement!

44--Peoples of the world! Intensify the struggle for peace and disarmament, for peaceful coexistence and international detente!
45--Away with the weapons of mass destruction! Halt the arms race! Ban the neutron bomb!
46--Greetings to the DKP, the undaunted fighter for the interests of the working people, for peace, freedom and socialism in the FRG!
47--Greetings to the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, the champion of peace, democracy and socialism in West Berlin!
48--Fraternal greetings to the heroic people of the SRV. Solidarity now all the more!
49--Our solidaristic greetings to the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea!
50--Our fraternal greetings to all fighters for national and social liberation in Africa, Asia and Latin America!
51--Our solidaristic greetings to the fighting antifascists of Chile, Uruguay and the other countries of Latin America!
52--Solidaristic greetings to the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and all liberated countries of Africa and Asia which advance on the road of national independence and social progress!
53--In solidarity with the Arab peoples in their struggle for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East!
54--In solidarity with the Palestinian people and the PLO in the struggle for peace and self-determination!
55--Solidaristic support for the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid, for freedom and national independence!
56--Long live proletarian internationalism! Long live May Day 1979!

GOODS LIST LIMITS INSTALLMENT-PLAN PURCHASES

DW061050 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1202 GMT 1 Apr 79 DW

[From Inge Uessler's answers to listeners' questions]

[Text] Isolde (?Koos) of Raschau asked us: Why is it that older people like us no longer get any installment credits for the purchase of furniture? After all, after 20 years of marriage we would like to obtain new furniture, especially since our old things do not properly fit into our newly built apartment. Well, it is understandable that anyone moving into a new apartment would like to renew their furnishings as well. Our new construction program not only tasks our construction very much but also our furniture industry. Not all wishes can be met immediately, and I think it is normal for the special purchase alleviation of an installment credit to be granted first for those commodities for which the demand can be fully or at least mostly met today. For this purpose the Ministry of Trade and Supply issued a binding list. As time went by this list was complemented by additional items on several occasions, and it includes, for example, bedroom and living-room furniture with the exception of add-on wall-to-wall cabinet and shelf combinations [anbauwaende] and sets of upholstered furniture with foam-rubber cushioning. Surely one would want to have such modern furnishings in their apartment; but be honest, dear Mrs (Koos), if you have all the furniture you need you might as well plan on such purchase on a longer-term basis, especially since you would save the interest in that case. Besides, the goods list mentioned earlier naturally is valid for all citizens taking an installment credit at the savings bank. There are no restrictions whatsoever for older people. On the contrary, pensioners are granted particularly favorable installment-plan terms for the purchase of radio and television sets. Other rules exist for special types of credits, for instance, for the credit contracted under certain circumstances by young married couples for a better start in life. Families with many children and also single persons having three children may take credits whose terms and conditions including the possibilities of purchase differ from the usual installment-plan credits.

HUNGARIAN PARTY ORGAN DECRIES PRC'S POLICIES

LD072252 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 7 (MTI)--PARTELET (PARTY LIFE), the periodical of the HSWP Central Committee, carries an article in its April edition by Tamas Palos, deputy chief of the CC's foreign department, entitled "The Superpower Goals of Chinese Foreign Policy." The author claims that bourgeois propaganda pretends the armed Chinese attack against Vietnam to be theoretically and politically a new phenomenon when it contends that the "two socialist countries are fighting a war against each other". The conclusion of the bourgeois propaganda is that after all peace and life without wars cannot be guaranteed in socialist circumstances either. Tamas Palos is trying to find out if this thesis is true.

In the chapter bearing the title "On the Soil of Maoism" the author writes that Maoism is underlying as ideological basis the foreign policy of the present Chinese management. "A decisive component of Maoism is a China-centered world outlook and superpower chauvinism relying on it". "Serious reformation of China's foreign policy starts thus at the ideological roots: There, that it is the anti-Marxist element of Maoism that determines China's international attitude and actions."

The guiding concept of China's foreign policy is the "theory of three worlds", the author explains, and China regards the "third world" the fundamental revolutionary force. This third world is supposed to be composed of the developing countries, of China, of the countries it calls socialist (Chinese theorists here list most frequently Romania, Yugoslavia and the PRD of Korea--but not Albania), and the "oppressed nations". "This theory of the three worlds has no realistic basis", Tamas Palos says. "It does not cover the existing situation first of all because it is grouping the countries not on class basis, or by their social-political establishments, but according to nationalistic aspects. China's interests are dictated by its hegemonist efforts, consequently in a completely subjective manner. It follows from the above that this theory considers the socialist world system non-existent, and explains the notion of imperialism in a very self-chosen fashion too". "The essence of this concept on the "three worlds" really is that the world's countries--the United States also included now--should form a 'unity front' in the struggle against the Soviet Union."

As another important source of deformation of Chinese foreign policy the author names the fact that the main principles and tendencies of its international activity are being determined by anti-Marxist, reactionary and nationalistic theories, and the third source of this deformation is Maoist internal policy.

Under the sub-title Foreign Political Strategy, the author pinpoints the core of the prevailing foreign political strategy in China which can be shortly summed up like this: "The necessary external conditions have to be created so that Maoism can consolidate its undivided rule inside the country, and it has to be seen to a rapid success of the superpower-seeking, hegemonistic, and expansionist efforts." "A particular feature of the Chinese foreign policy is that it relies on the understanding that a sharp conflict--or eventually belligerency--exists between the 'worlds' created by it, and especially between the two superpowers." For the time being China has not got a decisive say in the major world issues, but even until it grows to be able to, it is trying to freeze the present international situation and prevent finding positive solutions to the burning issues." "Anti-Sovietism is a feature of identification of Beijing's foreign policy."

"All in all, the strategic elements tell precisely enough that Chinese foreign policy has markedly diverged from the principles of socialist foreign policy not only in its theoretical basis but also in its political trend", PARTELET writes.

In the chapter entitled Practice of Chinese Foreign Policy, the author writes, among other things:

"Towards the socialist countries, Beijing pursues a policy it calls the policy of differentiated approach, completely subjected to the degree of anti-Sovietism experienced in the country in question, and its relations with the Soviet Union. Chinese leaders consequently have a wide range of approaches in store and always choose the one most suited to their needs and opportunities. Currently they are applying the following alternatives: armed aggression, or the threat of it, with some of the socialist countries, including here Vietnam and Laos, sharp political fight with others, like Cuba and Mongolia. Towards other socialist countries they are trying to keep the appearance of being more 'tolerant', and confront them with the Soviet Union, slacken the Warsaw Treaty and CMEA. Finally they attach especially great significance to their ties with certain socialist countries, where they count the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Romania and Yugoslavia.

"China's policy towards the capitalist countries is characterized by the pursuit of a strategic alliance with them...the best examples for this is Chinese armament as one of the means of attaining its strategic goals, which relies on excessive capitalist participation." "China's developing world policy is designed to establish its hegemony." "Beijing sees two alternatives to reach this goal: First, it is attempting to confront the developing countries with the socialist states; and second, it is joining forces with the most reactionary pro-imperialist regimes in the hope that the problems of the developing world 'will be solved' with China's participation, but without the socialist countries."

Tamas Palos concludes his article with the following statements: "Concrete facts prove that the Chinese leadership today follows a practice which is contrary to the goals, interests and efforts of socialist foreign policy."

"On the basis of the above, conclusions can clearly be drawn. The anti-Vietnam aggression was beyond any doubt the rudest manifestation so far of the Maoists' international policy. Still, it cannot be regarded a step independent from their previous foreign political strategy. On the contrary, it directly follows from that, Vietnam was attacked because, being a socialist country and an ally of the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries, consequently a great obstacle in Beijing's eye in the way of establishing an Asian hegemony.

"For this reason it is erroneous and misleading to speak about a 'war between two socialist countries. It can be declared as a fact that on the given bases--ideological deformation, the anti-Marxist essence of the foreign political theories, strategy serving hegemonist goals, and an antiprogress and anti-detente practice that follows from that, that China is pursuing a nonsocialist foreign policy. That leads to the understanding that a country pursuing nonsocialist policy committed aggression against Vietnam."

NEPSZAVA: PUJA WRITES ON DEVELOPMENT OF DETENTE PROCESS

AU091540 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 4 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Article by Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja: "The Future of Detente"]

[Text] It was slightly more than 10 years ago that the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee made the assessment of the situation in Europe in its "Budapest Appeal" that conditions exist or can be created for a considerable alleviation of tension, an improvement of the European atmosphere and a strengthening of trust among peoples and that closer international cooperation, based on mutual advantages, can be achieved among countries with different social systems. The appeal was followed by a number of initiatives.

The Gaining of Ground by Socialism and Progress

The period extending from the end of the sixties to the midseventies abounded in positive and spectacular international events. The significant results that came about included the settlement of the so-called German sphere of problems, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the signing of its Final Act, the resolving of certain partial problems--particularly problems related to nuclear armament--of disarmament, the end of the Vietnam war and a considerable improvement of bilateral relations between socialist and capitalist countries--including, in particular, relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. As a result of all this and other positive developments, detente has become the main trend in international politics.

The leaders of the Marxist-Leninist parties have always been of the opinion that peaceful coexistence, detente, is a suitable means for preventing war. However, they have also said--precisely in their debates pursued with the Chinese leaders--that, in addition, peaceful coexistence, detente, creates a favorable framework for the struggle of the revolutionary forces, for the realization of their objectives, as well.

From the beginning of the seventies, numerous changes took place in the world which led to a gaining of ground by socialism and progress. The countries of the socialist community have continued to strengthen, their economic potential and military strength has increased, their internal order has become firmer and their international influence has expanded. Not long after the end of the Vietnam war a homogeneous socialist Vietnam was established. Another new country proceeding toward socialism-Laos--appeared on the map, and, now, also Cambodia. Numerous countries have embarked on a socialist-oriented path, such as Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Ethiopia, the PDRY, the People's Republic of the Congo and Mozambique. The international communist movement and the national liberation movement have increased their influence.

The events of world development in a positive direction have greatly worried extremist imperialist circles. This was compounded by an intensification of the general crisis of the capitalist system, economic stagnation, large-scale unemployment and problems over marketing difficulties. They blamed detente for their setbacks and waited only for an auspicious moment to try to halt and reverse the main trend of international politics. They regard this as some precondition for being able to drive back the positions of socialism and strengthen the influence of capitalism and imperialism.

Events Endangering Peace

These attempts are dangerous and must by no means be underestimated. Particular attention must be paid to the fact that the extremist imperialist circles have found a real new ally in the Chinese leaders. Although there are also great contradictions inherent in this strange alliance, all signs indicate that the momentary interests of the two sides coincide. This is an extremely serious danger for socialism and progress and peace and security alike.

It is an important characteristic of the alliance between the extremist imperialist circles and the Chinese leaders that each wants to use the other in its struggle against the Soviet Union, the socialist community and socialism. This is nothing but an irresponsible game concerning the cause of peace and security, indeed, the fate of mankind.

The imperialist circles continue to foment the arms race. Instead of supporting progress in various partial areas of disarmament--even if they do not want a general and total disarmament--they are devoting additional dozens of billions of dollars to intensifying armaments. They justify their acts by defensive requirements while, in fact, their goal is to change the international military balance of power to their advantage. They think that by intensifying the arms race they can ruin the socialist countries economically and thus force them to make political concessions. Of course, the Chinese leaders applaud this policy, encourage the advanced capitalist countries to arm themselves on the largest possible scale and as modernly as possible and they themselves intend to implement a large-scale armament program.

The fruits of the collusion between the extremist imperialist circles and the Chinese leaders are the Chinese aggression initiated against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the aggressive Chinese steps against Laos. The half-hearted reaction in the West that accompanied the Chinese aggression encouraged rather than curbed the Chinese leadership, the almost openly admitted aim of which is a new world war. The historical analogy offers itself: Hitler was encouraged in a similar manner before World War II in the West and by thus did German fascism grow into such a great international danger. Some people in the West now are about to copy the Munich policy, forgetting its consequences and lessons.

In the fall of 1977, a few weeks after a joint declaration by the Soviet Union's minister of foreign affairs and the U.S. secretary of state, U.S. Middle East policy veered 180 degrees and took a course to bring about a separate peace between Israel and Egypt. However, the recently concluded separate peace is peace only in name; in reality, it is creating additional new tensions in the Middle East. Along with the socialist countries, almost the entire Arab world has expressed its dissatisfaction with the separate deal. The real danger of this peace treaty will only become clear in the future, when the military agreements connected with it become known. The Egyptian Government, which has done a complete about-face, is offering itself for the role of the gendarme of the Middle East. This presupposes irresponsible military acts, which enhance destabilization in the area around Egypt.

The imperialist powers are not in too much of a hurry, either, to use their full influence and weight to persuade the white settler government of Zimbabwe to withdraw or to insure the prevalence of the people's free will in Namibia. They seem to conclude more and more that they can assure their interests best under the present conditions. The people of Zimbabwe and Namibia--but also of Africa as a whole--have been displaying very great patience in these matters. However, the time will come when their patience may end.

All these and other events producing an effect against peace and security have created certain doubts: Here and there, further possibilities for detente and the future of peaceful coexistence are questioned. It is understandable that people ask the anxious question: What course is the world taking, what will happen to peaceful coexistence and detente?

How can we answer this question? I feel that we are not mistaken when we say that detente--since it is a reflection of the international balance of power in international politics--is an irreversible process and that, following its slowdown and halt, it will surely pick up new momentum. However, a hard and tenacious struggle is needed for us to thwart the nefarious plans of imperialism and its new allies.

The fact that relative tranquillity reigns in Europe, this very important area from the viewpoint of peace and security, is highly significant. Admittedly, anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaigns have been launched and economic discrimination against the socialist countries has been strengthened here as well, but basically the reviving of the spirit of the cold war has not succeeded in Europe. Many members of the European capitalist countries' government circles do not approve the dangerous game of extremist imperialist circles and of the Chinese leaders. It seems that, for them, peace and security and cooperation with the socialist countries is more important than to permit themselves to be drawn into adventures. We hope that this will remain the case also in the future and that there will be a further expansion of the firm basis of cooperation between the European socialist and advanced capitalist countries.

Curbing the arms race is the common task of peace-loving mankind as a whole, but primarily of the forces of the socialist and advanced capitalist countries desirous of peace. For this very reason we agree with those who hold that a new impetus must be imparted to the struggle to restrain the arms race. To make progress in this domain, primarily the SALT II agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States must be brought off. It would be a great achievement if we could progress at the Vienna troop reduction talks. It is promising that more and more people are beginning to realize in (Western) Europe who is, in fact, delaying a successful conclusion of the Vienna troop reduction talks and who, under various pretexts, is throwing more and more new obstacles into the path of coming to terms.

Renewed efforts must be made toward implementing the contents of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It is purposeful to take advantage of the results of and draw the necessary conclusions from the Belgrade conference in the work of making preparations for the Madrid meeting. We unwaveringly support a consistent implementation of the Final Act. Care should be taken to prevent a resumption of the unproductive and aggressive spirit that characterized the attitude of certain western delegates in Belgrade. It can be predicted that if certain imperialist circles should act in Madrid in a manner resembling their behavior in Belgrade, if they want to exert pressure on the socialist countries and if they intervene in their domestic affairs, then Madrid will not be more successful for them than Belgrade.

Antisocialist Campaigns

Constant intervention in the socialist countries' domestic affairs and anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaigns under various labels do not lead anywhere. On the contrary, they hamper progress. It should be acknowledged at last that the socialist countries' peoples want to live according to their own laws and norms and do not wish the capitalist system to return. They do not intervene in the capitalist countries' domestic affairs and rightly expect to be left in peace as well.

The history of relations between the socialist and the capitalist countries shows that the leaders of certain capitalist countries sometimes forget this old and tested rule. Yet, this should not be disregarded, since closer cooperation between socialist and capitalist countries is only conceivable on this basis.

It is also time for the capitalist countries' leaders to thoroughly examine economic relations between their countries and the socialist countries and free them from every kind of ballast and cold-war sediment. The best economic interests of the advanced capitalist countries themselves also demand that possibilities for a mutually beneficial and lasting economic cooperation between the eastern and western parts of Europe should not remain unutilized.

Finally, it would benefit peace and security if the leaders of the advanced capitalist countries considered two important lessons. The views are untenable that suspect "Moscow's hand" in everything that is progressive and that foreshadows progress and which make the capitalist countries' concurrence in consolidating peace and security subject to whether the socialist countries are prepared to withdraw their support from the progressive movements. Certain U.S. politicians would like to achieve such things as "linkage." However, the strengthening of the positions of socialism and progress is a domestic matter of the given people. Where conditions for changes mature, no force can prevent progress. For instance, it is nonsensical to link positive changes in Africa to the activity there of the Soviet Union, or the Republic of Cuba, for that matter. Admittedly, the socialist countries do aid the struggle of progressive forces, that is, their legitimate self-defense should they be attacked by the imperialists or their lackeys. However, this cannot be objected to. Regarding as intervention the fact that socialism is spreading throughout the world and, imbuing the masses, is becoming a "material force" shows only that some middle-class ideologists are unable to comprehend the objective laws of social development.

Peace and Security Are Our Main Endeavor

The second major lesson of the seventies, which should be taken to heart, is that lasting peace and security cannot be achieved without a joint effort of the two main forces of world politics, the socialist countries and the advanced capitalist countries. Admittedly, such agreements have the nature of a compromise, but this follows from the general balance of power. One of the sides can score only short-lived successes if it tries to achieve more favorable positions for itself and oust the other side from the settlement of certain regional affairs. For this very reason we believe that international agreements serving the interests of the peoples of the world and peace and security can only come about through the active participation of the Soviet Union and the United States, the socialist world and the advanced capitalist countries, and should there be somebody who attacks peaceful cooperation, joint efforts should be used to restrain them. Those who think that they can ride on a tiger and try to use, for instance, the Chinese leaders against the Soviet Union and the socialist world may plunge not only world peace but also their own existence into danger.

In its foreign policy the Hungarian People's Republic takes changes in the world situation into consideration. Our main endeavor is peace and security, neither a war nor a tense international situation is in our interests. [paragraph continues]

We would like international conditions under which we can peacefully build a secure future, a socialist society, and where we can attend to our people's welfare and prosperity. To accomplish these objectives, we cooperate closely with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and develop our bilateral relations with any country guided by similar aspirations. The Hungarian people view with calm self-assurance possible negative changes in the world situation and actively participate in averting their consequences. There have been a good many low tides in international politics since the liberation, but every time the adherents of peace, security and international cooperation overcame the difficulties and opened the path to a more relaxed atmosphere. We believe that it cannot be otherwise this time either. Following a halt in detente, a new upsurge must come. However, this cannot come about without a struggle, a hard battle. Everything must be done to insure that nothing permanently disturbs the broadening process of the consolidation of peace and security.

28 MARCH MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION COMMUNIQUE

AU031550 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Mar 79 pp 1,2 AU

["Communique on the 28 March 1979 Session of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee held an enlarged session, presided over by Comrade Janos Kadar, on 28 March 1979. Participating in the session were the members of the Central Committee, the chairman and secretary of the Central Control Committee, the heads of the departments of the Central Committee, the first secretaries of the county party committees, the secretaries of the Budapest Party Committee, the secretaries of the National Trade Union Council, the members of the Council of Ministers, leading staff members of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee and the chief editors of the central daily papers.

The Central Committee discussed and approved:

--A report submitted by Comrade Andras Byenes, secretary of the Central Committee, on the international situation and the MSZMP's international activity; and

--A report submitted by Comrade Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, on some topical aspects of domestic political life.

I.

The Central Committee reviewed the development of the international situation and approved the foreign political activity pursued by leading party and state organs since the latest session.

It expresses the conviction that preserving the results of detente to date and further developing the policy of peaceful coexistence lie in the vital interests of mankind. An active role by all supporters of detente and a responsible and constructive attitude of all governments of the world are indispensable for this.

1. A coordinated foreign policy and concerted action of the countries of the socialist community and a strengthening of their unity are of determining significance in preserving world peace and in overcoming the obstacles impeding the process of detente. [paragraph continues]

The Central Committee established with satisfaction that bilateral and multilateral relations have further developed among the fraternal socialist countries and that cooperation has strengthened between our country and the countries of the socialist community.

Comrade Janos Kadar's friendly visit to Moscow this March and his talks with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders was an event of outstanding significance. The meeting, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual trust and complete accord--traditional characteristic features of our relations--manifested once more that our parties' appraisal of the world situation and the most important tasks related to it are identical. Relations between our parties and countries are successfully developing in every domain. Particular attention was devoted to economic cooperation between the two countries and agreement was reached further to expand it at the talks.

The meeting made a useful contribution to an intensification of cooperation, which serves equally the interests of our countries, parties and peoples and the interests of the socialist community.

Negotiations pursued with representatives of the CSSR, the GDR and the Republic of Cuba fostered the development of internationalist relations between our country and the fraternal socialist countries and their parties. Our country was represented by a party-government delegation at the festivities staged on the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution, an outstanding historic event of the Latin American continent.

2. The Central Committee declared that the intensifying arms race is contrary to the most fundamental interests of mankind. The latest wave of armament initiated by aggressive, extremist imperialist circles weakens the atmosphere of trust, which is indispensable for detente, imposes grave economic burdens on the countries and peoples of the world and increases the danger of armed conflicts.

Our continued active participation in the socialist countries' efforts to curb the arms race is a fundamental task in our international activity. We oppose imperialist endeavors pressing for the production of new mass destruction weapons and we support all initiatives that produce an impact toward disarmament, under consideration of equal security.

From the viewpoint of international detente, decisive importance devolves on the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons and on the signing and ratification of the SALT-II agreement as soon as possible. It is also, necessary to make progress at the Vienna talks devoted to reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, which is subject to the NATO countries concerned giving a substantive reply to the socialist countries' proposals.

3. The Hungarian People's Republic is continuing its efforts toward consolidating the results of detente, asserting peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems and implementing the Helsinki recommendations. This was served recently by bilateral negotiations by our country's representatives with leaders and government and parliamentary delegations of the United States, the Republic of France, the Republic of Malta, the FRG, the Republic of Portugal, the Republic of Turkey, the Republic of India and the Republic of Indonesia. Hungarian-Austrian good neighborly relations have been further developed through several specific measures, including the abolishment of mandatory visas.

4. The Hungarian people appraised the victory of the patriotic forces gathered in the Cambodian National United Front over the antipopular Pol Pot regime as a highly significant event from the viewpoint of peace in Indochina and social progress. With the direct support of the Beijing leaders, the Pol Pot regime had waged a war of extermination for years against its own people and carried out incessant armed acts against socialist Vietnam. In their just struggle and peaceful work building their country, the people of Cambodia can rely on the solidarity and internationalist support of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian communists and our working people. This was manifest at the official friendly visit paid to our country by a delegation of the Cambodian National United Front.

5. The results of the detente process and world peace are endangered by the Chinese leaders' adventurous, great-power and chauvinistic policy and their collusion with the most reactionary forces of the world.

Together with world progressive public opinion, the Hungarian people have reacted with profound shock and great indignation to and most resolutely condemn the armed aggression of the Chinese leadership against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Our party and people are in complete solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people, who have made so many sacrifices to attain and preserve their national independence, with the communist party of Vietnam and with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We are in support of Vietnam's struggle completely to liquidate Chinese aggression. Its proposals toward a restoration of normal interstate relations and its endeavors toward creating peace and security for the Southeast Asian countries.

The Chinese leaders' aggressive policy is also seriously threatening the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people are in solidarity with the Lao people, who are defending the independence of their fatherland and the territorial inviolability of their country.

6. The Hungarian people welcome the revolutionary changes, the overthrow of the monarchy, in Iran. They follow with profound sympathy the struggle of the progressive forces and people of Iran against reaction and imperialism and for national independence and social progress. The Central Committee emphasized the importance of the Iranian people being able to decide their own destiny without intervention from without.

7. It is the position of the Central Committee that the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace concluded with U.S. mediation does not terminate, but, on the contrary, it perpetuates tension in the Middle East.

The Central Committee declared that the Hungarian people are in solidarity with all progressive Arab forces. Reaffirming its previous stance, it stressed that a complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and restoring the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including the right to establish an independent state, are indispensable for a comprehensive and just settlement. Lasting peace can only be created through negotiations conducted with the inclusion of all the interested parties, with the participation, on an equal footing, of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

Our party, state and mass organization meetings and talks with representatives of Algeria, the PDRY, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Syria and the PLO effectively served an expansion of bilateral relations and the cause of solidarity with the Arab peoples.

8. Our party's and people's interest and sympathy accompany the struggle of the African peoples to attain and consolidate their national independence and make social progress. This solidarity manifested itself at our representatives' talks with the Angolan, Congolese and Mozambique parties and other national liberation movements.

9. The Central Committee underscored that the activity and solidarity of the communist and workers parties struggling for identical objectives constitute a determining factor in the worldwide struggle waged for social progress.

The MSZMP is convinced that the development and increasingly complex tasks of the international communist movement call for a systematic exchange of views and experiences, a development of relations and a strengthening of concerted action. This endeavor was served well by the theoretical conference of 73 communist and workers parties in Sofia last December. In the course of strengthening its bilateral relations, our party had useful discussions with leading representatives of the French, the Netherlands, Yugoslav, Italian and Portuguese communist parties. A delegation of ours participated in a congress of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism.

10. The Central Committee highly valued the active international work of the Hungarian mass organizations and movements, the acts of solidarity organized by them and their activity at international forums.

II.

The Central Committee reviewed the major characteristics of our domestic political life, the experiences of the beginning of the economic year and certain issues in party life. It established that the country's domestic political situation is firm and stable. The party's leading role is asserting itself; the power of the workers class is strong, and so is its main political basis, the worker-peasant alliance; socialist national unity is developing; and party members and nonparty people are working in good accord for common objectives. Socialist legality is assured, public order is good.

Our people's trust in the policy of the party and the government manifests itself in the implementation of congress resolutions, the responsibility felt for work in building the country, and in the people's fulfillment of their commitments and participation in public affairs. The political atmosphere and public mood encourage work and creation.

1. Our public opinion received with approval the Central Committee's statement of April last year which reviewed the implementation of the 11th congress' resolutions. The trade unions, in which over 4 million working people are gathered, the KISZ, the PPF and the mass organizations and movements support the implementation of party policy and perform their work with responsibility for social development.

Our party's policy of alliance and the support of the masses manifest themselves in the fact that the various classes and strata of society are working in accord on socialist construction. The workers class and the peasantry are working and living up to their commitments in a disciplined manner. [paragraph continues]

The intelligentsia is also actively instrumental in our results and, in conformity with its increasing role, it puts its creative ability in the service of society. The increasing participation of the workers class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia--our working people as a whole--in resolving our common problems and in public life activities are an indispensible prerequisite for our socialist development.

The Central Committee highly values the activity of women in various areas of public life. They accomplish their tasks with responsibility at their places of work and assume a large part of the burdens of family life and, at the same time, their role and activity in public life is also increasing. In accordance with our party's policy, we must continue to increase the social appreciation of women.

Broad masses of Hungarian youth agree with the policy of the party and the government and support its implementation. They live up to their commitments in productive work and study, participate in public life, honorably fulfill their national defense obligations and adopt a responsible patriotic and internationalist attitude.

Settled relations between the state and churches, which are consistent with mutual interests and are approved by the Hungarian people bent on socialist construction, constitute an important factor of our stable domestic political situation. Also in this respect, as in others, we will continue the policy we have been pursuing. In the accomplishment of tasks serving the interests of the people as a whole, we will continue to strive for cooperation between the state and the churches and count on collaboration among people of various outlooks.

The fact that a Leninist policy prevails with regard to nationalities in our country strengthens our people's unity, which is being realized on socialist bases. The nationalities have found a home in Socialist Hungary. They freely cultivate their languages and develop their culture. They enjoy completely equal rights in all areas of life and they creatively participate in socialist construction and public life.

The Central Committee declared that the political awareness of the working masses, their sense of responsibility for public affairs and their willingness to make sacrifices are increasing in our society. This is manifest in valuing and appreciating our achievements, as well as in criticizing the mistakes and shortcomings that hamper our progress and in a more active participation in public life.

Public opinion appraises the country's domestic and foreign political position more realistically than previously. It realizes more and more that the results of constructive domestic work are the basis for the reputation of our people and country in the world. Proceeding from this, it comprehends more and more that the main task is to retain our socialist achievements, consolidate the results of material production and the attained standard of living and create the prerequisites for further development. For the sake of the country's development, it is prepared to work according to the higher demands. We can safely rely on the steadfastness of the conscious working masses in our country-building work and the accomplishment of our tasks.

2. The economy is the most important domain of our domestic policy and work in socialist construction. The accomplishment of the tasks set for 1979 under the plan has begun without any serious obstacles. In the preparatory phase, the work and cooperation among party, state, economic and social organs have improved. Evenly paced work is being performed at the producer enterprises, the energy supply is assured and, in general, the material and technical foundation laid for production is satisfactory.

Requirements of the plan for the people's economy toward improving the equilibrium have been understood by most trusts, enterprises and cooperatives and are enforced better heretofore in their plans. A large part of enterprises strive to improve profitability and the structure of products, to satisfy domestic requirements and increase the ability to export. Some enterprises--primarily those that are better managed--attune production and the disposal of products to requirements and implement specific measures to use and regroup manpower in a rational manner. These endeavors must also be supported politically.

It is also noticeable that certain leaders working at central, medium-level and local organs of direction do not as yet clearly comprehend the present requirements of economic work. Among other things, this is instrumental in the fact that the endeavors of a relatively small portion of enterprises and cooperatives concerning production and the disposal of products deviate from the objectives of the plan for the people's economy. In some places, possibilities are overestimated and undertakings transcending resources are initiated, while, at others, instructions by higher organs are expected and local measures that can also be implemented independently are lacking. Efforts to economize and use intellectual and material resources rationally are still not strong enough and adaptability to the changed conditions of management is still not general and flexible enough.

The principal task is to consolidate the results we have attained in the development of the people's economy and the improvement of the standard of living and to lay the foundations for further development. To this end, everything must be done to insure that we accomplish the Central Committee's December resolution and all the objectives laid down in this year's plan and consistently enforce the requirements of quality and efficiency in every area. This should be promoted by political work and the party organizations' directing, organizing, educating and controling activity and this should be manifest in the socialist work competition as well.

3. The Central Committee established that our state life is developing soundly and that of the work of the state apparatus has improved.

Central direction has grown stronger and the government's corporate activity and sectional direction work have improved. There has been an improvement in laying the groundwork for decisions and organizing implementation and supervision has become more methodical. There is better harmony between central and local state organs. As a result of measures, some procedures have become simpler and prompter.

Along with the development that was experienced in the work of the state organs, it was found that adaptation to the higher demands is slower than the possibilities permit. Citizens often voice justified objections to a protracted and sometimes listless administration of affairs. At the state organs, the modernization and simplification of the administration of affairs must be consistently continued in the realization that this is an important political issue that affects also the general disposition of citizens.

The accomplishment of all social and local objectives is fostered by a strengthening of the council's character as organs of popular representation, self-administration and state direction. On the whole, the municipal and county councils, the district council offices and the city, city district and village councils avail themselves well of their independence and jurisdiction. However, they should explore local material and intellectual resources more than heretofore and rely more on village and city policy, adapting themselves more to county and national plans, on the local people's willingness to act and the active participation of the local people's front organs.

The tasks facing us require us simultaneously to strengthen central direction and local initiative and independence in state work as well.

4. The Central Committee established with satisfaction that the armed forces of the Hungarian People's Republic are defending our people's socialist achievements, our social order, our country's independence and peace in close cooperation with each other and the working masses.

Our People's Army is fulfilling its task in close cooperation with the armed forces of the fraternal countries gathered in the Warsaw Pact. Effective training is underway in our People's Army. Our soldiers acquire the knowledge necessary for the employment of modern technology. The political and moral state and combat-readiness of the troops are satisfactory. Our soldiers play a praiseworthy role in the accomplishment of tasks in the people's economy as well. Along with members of the rest of the armed bodies, soldiers give an exemplary account of themselves in the prevention of natural disasters and damage.

Along with the courts and public prosecutors' offices, the internal affairs organs are fulfiling their tasks well, in conformity with their purpose. They play an important role in the fact that the internal order of our people's republic, the socialist legality and the public safety are firm. In fulfilling their vocation and accomplishing their tasks, the police and border guard can rely on the selfless assistance of thousands of voluntary policemen and border guards.

The workers militia, as a voluntary armed corps of the workers class, is fulfilling its mission in a worthy manner. Its activity is characterized by a self-sacrificing espousal of our system and an honorable fulfillment of the duties arising from membership in the workers militia. By their conduct at their places of work and in public and private life, workers militia members have earned political and moral respect.

The Central Committee is convinced that the armed forces and bodies will fulfill their honorable duty creditably in the future as well. In conformity with the interests of our people and our obligations as allies, commensurate with the country's economic possibilities, we are developing our national defense and insuring the personal and material prerequisites necessary for the function of the armed forces and bodies.

5. Our party is performing its work and directing and organizing the forces of Hungarian society in the accomplishment of timely tasks on the basis of the 11th congress' resolutions. An important characteristic of the previous period is the fact that the activity of party members in work, in public life and in representing party policy has increased. The overwhelming majority of communists adopt a party-like attitude, live and work in an exemplary manner and fulfill their duties.

The sound development of internal party life and the increasing activity of the party's members make a favorable impact on our public life as a whole and on the deepening of socialist democracy. All this together is an indispensable prerequisite for a further strengthening of the relationship between the party and the masses and a good accomplishment of the tasks facing us.

6. On the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Hungarian Republic of Councils, our party and our people commemorated this outstanding event of our national history and the Hungarian revolutionary movement at uplifting festivities.

In the Soviet Union, in the socialist countries, in the developing countries and in the capitalist countries numerous fraternal parties and other progressive organizations paid tribute to the international significance of this magnificent event of our history. Recognition of the revolutionary struggle of the Hungarian people and the Hungarian workers class and internationalist friendship tempered in a common struggle manifest themselves in the high decoration awarded by the presidium of the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet to the collective of the Csepel iron and metal works on the occasion of the jubilee.

The Central Committee also takes this opportunity to thank the fraternal parties and our friends abroad for their internationalist commemoration. It expresses gratitude for all the greetings and good wishes it has received from veterans of the Hungarian Republic of Councils, the collectives of places of work, social and mass organizations, party members and nonparty people.

The Central Committee has passed a decision on organizational and personal matters.

While recognizing his merits--because of another important assignment, it has relieved Comrade Sandor Jakab of his position as departmental chief; and

It has appointed Comrade Tibor Baranyai, deputy chief of a department, departmental chief.

The Central Committee has accepted recommendations concerning the filling of state positions.

NEMETH PARTICIPATES IN PIONEERS CONFERENCE

LD091934 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] The national conference of Pioneers leaders is being held in Kecskemet. Mrs Istvan Szuecs, secretary general of the Hungarian Pioneer Federation, said that there are over 1 million Pioneers in Hungary and that last year the youngsters carried out more than 15 million hours' worth of social work. "Karoly Nemeth, member of the party Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, is taking part in the conference."

HUSZAR LEAVES FOR CEMA MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD091938 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A delegation led by Istvan Huszar, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office, has left for Moscow to take part in the session of the CEMA Planning Cooperation Committee.

BRIEFS

MSZMP DELEGATION TO BELGIUM--Budapest, 29 March, MTI--At the invitation of the Belgian Communist Party, a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party left Thursday for Brussels to attend the 23rd congress of the Belgian party. The leader of the delegation is Istvan Horvath, member of the HSWP Central Committee and first secretary of the Bacs-Kiskun county party committee. The team also includes Mrs Istvan Verok, an official of the HSWP CC's foreign department. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1116 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD]

WARSAW DAILY VIEWS CARTER'S ENERGY SPEECH

AU091312 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7-8 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary: "An Energetic Measure"]

[Text] About 2 years ago President Carter shocked the Americans when he said that the energy crisis and the necessity to conserve fuels were the moral equivalent of war during the time of peace. However, the White House's later battles with Congress, the President's continuous concessions and the violent opposition of the oil people have made it necessary to compare Carter's words to the roaring of a mouse.

Carter's speech to the nation on Thursday [5 April] was different. The President concentrated on specific issues. His intention is to abolish the government restrictions on the price of oil extracted in the United States, which means that the price of a barrel of American oil will jump almost $10. Taking into account the recent OPEC rise in oil prices, the total rise will amount to some 20 percent. The cost of transportation will go up, and this will make food and other goods more expensive.

"Each one of us will have to use less oil and pay more for it," Carter said. "The energy crisis is a genuine crisis." Up to now the Americans did not have to be seriously concerned about the cost of oil. Their oil was cheap--cheaper than in other industrialized countries. And they did not link inflation and the drop in the value of the dollar to their country's dependence on imported oil. But now the situation is becoming serious because oil is beginning to be in short supply worldwide.

Everyone is watching the conduct of the United States as concerns energy. The United States must give an example to others. Without such an example all worldwide programs for reducing dependence on oil are meaningless. This is why Western Europe has welcomed Carter's proposals with satisfaction. But one still does not know whether the major oil producers, whose profits are to be curtailed by new taxes, will not torpedo this program as well.

The United States must choose its strategy not only in the matter of oil, but also in the matter of the entire economy. Costly energy, which is beginning to be in short supply despite ever increasing prices, is bound to affect the development plans of many sectors of industry.

For the time being, some 1.5 million barrels of oil are at stake. This is the amount Carter hopes to conserve. If this plan succeeds, then perhaps the dollar will gain. But this is writing in oil with a stick.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON PRC POLICIES

LD091350 Warsaw PAP in English 0903 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 April, PAP--As already reported, TRYBUNA LUDU carries a comprehensive article under the above heading written by outstanding Polish commentator Ryszard Wojna. Excerpts:

"Aggression of Chinese troops on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam threw bright light on the policy and intentions of Mao's present successors in Beijing.

"Beijing's policy is directed above all against the Soviet Union and its allies, i.e. against the socialist community.

"Implementing consistently the policy of peaceful coexistence and consolidating the material foundations of that policy, the socialist community effectively blocks iconoclastic strivings of Beijing.

"Mao, and next, his successors, have carried People's China into the imperialist bloc.

"Nowadays, some NATO experts believe that they have every reason to take the Chinese factor into account in any of their strategic planning aimed against the Warsaw treaty countries. Contacts, and recently an open cooperation between China, the EEC and the individual members of NATO, are intensifying and becoming ever more concrete.

"The point is that the world imperialism, for which the Soviet Union has been enemy No one since the victory of the October Revolution, views Beijing team as a trustworthy partner.

"In the past year the Chinese policy added two last links to the general revaluation of its relations with the capitalist world. These were the signing of the treaty with Japan and Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States followed by the establishment of diplomatic relations with the USA. These two steps were certainly not motivated by the will to strengthen international detente.

"During his stay in the United States the Chinese leader found it advisable to announce that Beijing was going to "teach Vietnam a lesson", by which he revealed the crux of Maoist hegemonist foreign policy.

"The spokesman of a country aspiring to decide about the problems of the world openly and brutally declared that it had no intention to adhere to the hard-worked out international rules of conduct and that it would launch an aggression against a many-times smaller neighbour.

"By this, the Chinese leaders have questioned the essence of the present international relations, simultaneously being fully aware, as evidenced by other statements, of the dangers that aggression on Vietnam might pose for the entire Asia and probably the whole world.

"Chinese aggression has drawn a unanimous response of the world public opinion: It met with a universal condemnation. Even those who earlier praised the flirtation with Mao's successors have hushed down, alarmed by the possibility of being dragged into [as received] a precipice. Some of them came to realize that common hostility towards the USSR is not tantamount with a common denominator with Beijing while target interests remain so different and so great the risk.

"Attack on Vietnam, which is part of the Third World, has revealed once again the gist of the attitude of the present Chinese leaders toward the developing countries which [are] treated exclusively as steps in China's strivings for hegemony. If they keep 'refusing', they will be taught a 'lesson'.

"Another problem to be considered is the model of a regime that Beijing would like to suggest to the Third World. The genocidal Pol Pot's regime in Cambodia could serve as an example.

"Maoists, launching the struggle against the internationalist working class movement, have placed themselves on the antisocialist side of the barricade. Thus they have also betrayed the interests of Chinese people with whom Poland, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries want to live in peace and develop creative cooperation.

"The essence of Polish policy is to strengthen peace and security through working out and consolidating principles of peaceful coexistence."

"The policy of contemporary Chinese leaders constitutes an antithesis of the Polish one and is in conflict with our interests."

JABLONSKI SENDS GREETINGS TO LUSAKA CONFERENCE

LD091936 Warsaw PAP in English 1728 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 April, PAP--In connection with a conference on support for national liberation movements of South Africa and solidarity with frontline states to be held in Lusaka on April 10-13, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski has sent a message to the chairman of the conference containing greetings to the participants of the conference.

SZYDLAK OPENS EXHIBIT ON FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

LD092212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] An exhibition of photographs devoted to friendship and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union has been opened at the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw. "The exhibition was opened by Jan Szydlak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish-Soviet friendship society." The exhibition was organized to mark the coming 10th national congress of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES NATIONAL UNITY FRONT PLENUM

AU091318 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Speech by Henryk Jablonski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, State Council chairman and chairman of the All-Poland National Unity Front Committee, at the 31 March Warsaw plenary session of the All-Poland National Unity Front Committee]

[Excerpt] The continuous strengthening of the prowess of the state through increasingly effective work and the unshakable loyalty to our alliances with the fraternal socialist countries rallied round the main force of peace--the Soviet Union--is the best guarantee for the unceasing development and progress in all areas of life of our national community.

We are the most ardent fighters for peace among the nations, for their concordant cooperation and for general security and detente. However, this is precisely the reason why we must be vigilant and sensitive to all trends in the world toward reversing the course of history and toward the regeneration of the forces hostile to socialism.

Let us cite just one example. Let us fully praise the fact that in the FRG the first stanza of the national anthem has been officially forbidden. But then 29 Bundestag deputies have issued a record with precisely that first stanza and with their photographs and signature on the cover. Thus they expect that in this way they will find recognition among some sections of society. You will recall that that stanza describes Germany as stretching "from the Moselle through to the Niemen and from the Adige through to the Belt."

There is no need to explain to you where our territories, and not only ours but non-German as well, have been shifted to.

It goes without saying that such "yearnings" of some West German politicians will not alter our position. We must be vigilant, but we do not overestimate their significance. We are able to regard them in this way only because the forces of peace and our contribution to them are ever gaining in strength and because we are sure of the increasingly greater cohesion of our people, of their ideomoral unity and their ability to fully use our great potential, created through joint efforts, and to further expand this potential.

Transforming that "ability" into reality is now our main national task, which is fully feasible. This is proved above all by the confirmation by the entire socioeconomic development in 1976-78 of the correctness of the party policy adopted by the seventh congress; by the inclusion in this year's plan of the conclusions that stem from our experience to date and that seek to better harmonize economic processes with all socioeconomic activities, while fully recognizing the supremacy of social aims; and, finally, by the great campaign, assumed by the party, the fraternal parties and state authorities, to promote the effectiveness of economic management and to make our society generally aware of the fact that the road to higher living standards leads through a higher quality of the work of each of us.

The law passed by the Sejm on 6 February of this year has created legal foundations for the effective struggle for the quality of products, services, works and buildings. However, not even the best of laws can do anything by itself. This is why it is correct to say that "the issue of quality is not only a technical, organizational and economic problem, but also an ideological, political and moral problem, one directly depending on human attitudes."

The conclusion from this for us, for all National Unity Front bodies, is obvious. In our political work we must explain the main sense of the socioeconomic plan for this year, demonstrate its profoundly humanistic nature and make every citizen conscious of what will determine the complete implementation of that plan to benefit us all.

The National Unity Front's experience to date shows that we are able to achieve a great deal to enhance the sense of civic responsibility and to spread knowledge; that the implementation of our needs and expectations that have still not been satisfied depends on the further increase in social and production discipline, on the struggle against all aspects of waste and against disregard for social property; and that further progress depends on the complete use of our possibilities, on the effective struggle against parasitism, negligence, muddle and shoddy performance and on the universal acceptance of the truth that the strength of the state and the prosperity of society are created by those who do real quality work and not by those who just pretend to be working.

Finally, we must pay attention to the particularly considerable possibilities enjoyed by the National Unity Front bodies for influencing people-to-people relations, which create the general social conditions favoring performance efficiency. To fight red tape and to strive to propagate culture and sympathetic attitudes toward comrades in work and toward the people we live with side by side means to create an atmosphere that favors the freeing of useful initiatives and mutual assistance, which is often most needed in urban plants and in rural communities.

All this is commendable at all times and under any circumstances, but more so this year than ever before.

This year began for us under particularly difficult circumstances. The normal course of work was disturbed by severe winter conditions. Breakdowns in communications, transportation and energy caused serious difficulties in the performance of the other sectors of the national economy. Most probably some of the losses we have suffered will never be fully redeemed, but undoubtedly we can scale down their impact to a minimum. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, we can make good our losses in other sectors by suitably coordinating our needs.

We, the activists of the National Unity Front must seriously analyze this difficult beginning of the year so that we are better qualified to conduct our activities.

The successive severe snowfalls have helped us to get to know the people and communities who have been able to organize themselves rapidly, to tackle difficult sudden emergency tasks calling for selflessness, to implement them effectively and to rapidly restore living, working, transportation and production conditions to at least partial normality if not to complete normality. The National Unity Front Secretariat has many records of such conduct.

However, we have also gotten to know the communities that were no more affected by the snow and cold than other communities--those active ones, often next door--but that failed to display their mobilizing pluck; this has caused losses that could never be justified by objective conditions.

As you see, this presents us with materials for reflection on our own work and for searching to find out why these differences came about and what general aspects they reflect.

PREMIER JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESSES VETERANS' SESSION 4 APR

AU091252 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Apr 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speech by Piotr Jaroszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the Main Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, at the 4 April Warsaw session of the union]

[Excerpts] It is our duty to maintain vigilance, because extreme rightwing circles continue to display considerable militancy in the West, particularly in the FRG. These circles refuse to come to terms with the postwar shape of Europe, are trying to put in doubt the truth about the Hitlerite concentration camps and the fact that gas chambers did exist and are making intensive efforts to legalize the statute of limitations with regard to Hitlerite crimes. We are witnessing attempts to bring back neofascist and revanchist trends. We must oppose this with utmost determination, all the more so since there is no lack of tensions and hotbeds of unrest.

Referring to China's brutal aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam last February, the premier stressed among other things that the aggression against the heroic Vietnamese people, who have been so severely afflicted, is a feature and result of the present Beijing rulers' great power and hegemonist strategy. This strategy is designed to combat world socialism and the international communist movement and the national liberation movements, to torpedo international detente and to aggravate American-Soviet relations. The Vietnamese people are not alone in their just struggle and can count on the solidarity assistance and support of the USSR, Poland and other socialist countries, which have decidedly condemned the aggression by the new Chinese mandarins. This is also the position of the communist parties in the nonsocialist countries, many nonalined countries, international democratic organizations and the world's progressive public.

The period since the Chinese aggression took place has made obvious with enormous force the importance and role of the solidarity of all peace and democratic forces in the world in defense of peace, detente and security and in effectively countering every kind of warmongering. We will strengthen this solidarity to the best of our ability.

In the past 8 years we have made particularly great strides in our development. Through enormous investments, efforts and work we have eliminated the danger of being behind in the technological development of our economy as compared with the leading countries of the world. Creative work is continuing in all areas of our country. New things can be seen everywhere. We are expanding our towns and modernizing our agriculture. New plants, jobs, hospitals, health centers, housing settlements and schools are being created and erected.

It is difficult to avoid tensions in the course of such a development, P. Jaroszewicz said. Knowing that there is no other way, we have taken this into account in our calculations. If we relaxed the rate of our development, we would face economic stagnation, lower living standards and unemployment. The party and the government, which are responsible for the fate of the people, could not and will not agree to this. For some years now we have had to cope with unfavorable domestic and external conditions of development. We have had several poor agricultural yields in a row. We had to face the world crisis of fuels, energy and raw materials. Moreover, the West is creating artificial barriers against our exports. All this has been intensified by the painful damage wrought in industry, transportation and agriculture by this year's winter and the almost unprecedented freezes, snowfalls, gales and, now, floods.

MORE ON GIEREK-JAROSZEWICZ MEETING WITH HEALTH EMPLOYEES

LD071642 [Editorial Report LD] Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish at 1730 GMT on 5 April supplies the following additional material to the item published on page G 1 of the April 6 Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT under the headline "Gierek, Jaroszewicz Meet With Health Care Employees":

"Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz said that the need arises now to work out an interministerial program which, assessing the priority of needs in this sphere, would indicate at the same time the selections of methods, means and sources used in solving these problems. It is, Piotr Jaroszewicz said, no easy task, embracing basically the whole of our socioeconomic life, the production of certain equipment, construction, supplies and services, trade and catering.

"Thanking the participants in the meeting for their opinions, the first secretary of the party's Central Committee, Comrade Edward Gierek, pointed to the importance of the part played by the workers of the health service and social welfare in satisfying the needs of that part of society which needs special care. That part of society deserves special attention and respect, because today's senior citizens and disabled are very often the fighters for the independence of our homeland, its present structural form. They are those who defended the people's rule in the most difficult period of our history, veterans of labor who were rebuilding Poland from the ruins and ravages of war. What we have achieved is to a great extent due to them, and today we are proud of it. Constant expansion of the system of medical care, rehabilitation and social services is the expression of our attitude toward those who made the greatest contribution to today's reality.

"We are aware that there is still much to be done in this field. We have in mind the needs of those who cannot cope by themselves--old people, handicapped children. It is essential within the framework of the health service to develop the base of rehabilitation, create conditions for the development of the cooperatives of disabled persons which play an exceptionally important part, support cooperative building, the construction of dwelling houses, and pensions linked with medical care, nursing and catering.

"The first secretary of the party's Central Committee drew attention to the need to take energetic steps to improve the production, supply and management of medicines. Many of the mentioned problems will be submitted to the 15th plenum of our party's Central Committee on strengthening the family and the health service to society, a plenum which we intend to hold this June.

"The first secretary of the party's Central Committee said that all scientists, physicians, chemists, nurses, laboratory workers and workers of medical services render assistance to persons who need it most, working selflessly and discharging difficult and exceptionally responsible duties. For this work, on behalf of the Politburo and the government, I convey to you, Comrade Edward Gierek said, and in your persons to all medical and social services and public organizations, sincere words of gratitude. On the occasion of the coming festival of health service workers, the first secretary of the party's Central Committee conveyed the best wishes for further achievements in work and happiness in personal life."

JAROSZEWICZ ATTENDS MEETING ON SOCIAL AFFAIRS

LD092224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Another meeting of the Council for Family Affairs has been held under the chairmanship of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. Certain problems connected with the social condition of rural families were discussed. It was stated that the active social policy after the sixth party congress was aimed at equalizing the living conditions of populations living in towns and the countryside. The situation of handicapped people was also discussed. The further systematic development of rehabilitation services was found to be necessary as was the improvement of vocational training and of the system of employment and care of handicapped people. The situation of elderly people was also discussed at the meeting, and the need for the health service to adapt itself better to prevent illnesses of old people was recognized as an important thing, among others.

Closing the debates, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz stressed that the proposals and recommendations voiced during the meeting would be taken under consideration by the government and the ministries concerned in their long-term work.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 15 FEB BANK BLAST

AU061750 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Apr 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "General Prosecutor's Communique"]

[Text] IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATIONS WERE STARTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXPLOSION [AT THE WARSAW ROTUNDA BANK ON 15 FEBRUARY 1979] ATTENTION BEING FOCUSED ON THE POSSIBLE CAUSES OF THE EXPLOSION AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES CONDUCIVE [SPRZYJAJACE] TO IT. INVESTIGATORS ALSO SOUGHT TO DETERMINE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CATASTROPHE AND TO LIST IN DETAIL THE PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN ORDER TO AVOID SIMILAR TRAGEDIES IN THE FUTURE.

A large amount of evidence was collected. In particular, over 250 witnesses were questioned, the necessary documents setting out in detail the duties relating to the manning of gas, telecommunication and ventilation installations were secured and, with the help of outstanding specialists in chemistry, explosives, communal construction, engineering of materials, mining rescue operations and forensic medicine, 20 different expert assessments were carried out.

ON THE BASIS OF THIS IT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED THAT THE DISASTER WAS CAUSED EXCLUSIVELY BY A THREE-DIMENSIONAL [PRZESTRZENNY] BLAST OF THE (NATURAL) GAS IN THE NETWORK THAT HAD SEEPED THROUGH A 77 CM CRACK IN AN IRON VALVE (AN EXPERIMENT CARRIED OUT AFTER THE BLAST AND AFTER THE DAMAGED VALVE HAD BEEN REPLACED PROVED THAT THE GAS PIPELINE RUNNING PARALLEL TO THE ROTUNDA BANK WAS COMPLETELY GASPROOF).

The fracture of the valve was caused by the so-called thermal contraction of the metal pipes, contraction occasioned by the low temperatures during the past winter and by the movement of soil induced by surface transportation (streetcars, automobiles and a railroad tunnel).

BECAUSE OF THE FROZEN TOP LAYER OF EARTH AND BECAUSE OF THE ICING AND BLOCKAGE BY SNOW OF THE VENTILATING SHAFTS, GAS WAS UNABLE TO ESCAPE INTO THE ATMOSPHERE. INSTEAD IT PENETRATED THROUGH THE LOWER LAYERS OF EARTH TO THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS CANAL, THROUGH WHICH IT REACHED THE SUBTERRANEAN SPACE OF THE ROTUNDA.

The present activities of the prosecutor general are being concentrated on the task of thoroughly investigating the circumstances and conditions concerning a system of safe exploitation of the gas network functions and on formulating the conclusions whose implementation would help maximally increase safety in this regard.

BRIEFS

DANISH CP DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation of the Danish Communist Party, led by Central Committee Secretary Jorn Christense, has visited Koszalin Voivodship, where it studied the voivodship's development and toured industrial plants. Wladyslaw Kozdra, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee, met with the delegation. The meeting was attended by Krzysztof Ostrowski, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Apr 79 p 4 AU]

MSZMP DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee, led by Imre Klenovicz, secretary of the regional committee in Somogy, has visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. The delegation had talks in the Central Committee Department of Ideoeducational Work, during which the department's head, Jerzy Muszynski, was present; in the Central Committee Department of Press, Radio and Television; in social, sport and tourist organizations; and in the Gdansk Voivodship committee. The talks concerned issues of ideoeducational and propaganda work. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Apr 79 p 4 AU]

DELEGATION IN WASHINGTON--A delegation of the Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education, led by Vice Minister Mieczyslaw Kazimierczuk, has visited [dates not given] Washington to discuss Polish-American scientific research cooperation and exchanges of scientists and students. Vice Minister M. Kazimierczuk met with various administration officials and toured with other delegates the National Standards Laboratories in Maryland. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Mar-1 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

WRITERS' AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA--Sofia, 27 March, PAP--Polish-Bulgarian literary contacts: The writers' unions of both countries signed a cooperation agreement here for 1979-80. It includes organizing book exhibitions, taking part in various literary events, discussing the current development of various genres and presenting both countries' literary lives in periodicals. Since September 1974 in Bulgaria over 260 Polish prose and poetry titles have been published. There have been new translations of Polish best-known masterpieces by Mickiewicz, Sienkiewicz and Slowacki. An almost equal number of Bulgarian titles has come out in last 3 years in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0533 GMT 27 Mar 79 LD]

MORE ON CEAUSESCU AFRICAN TOUR, TALKS WITH QADHDHAFI

Elena Ceausescu's Activities

AU091055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 9 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Benghazi, (AGERPRES), 9/4/1979--On April 9, Elena Ceausescu received Mme Safia Farkash [name as received], wife of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan people, at the residence assigned to the high Romanian guests in Benghazi.

On the occasion, views were exchanged on certain aspects of the economic, social and cultural development of the two countries, as well as on the amplification of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Libyan peoples.

Official Dinner for Ceausescu

AU091104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0913 GMT 9 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Benghazi, (AGERPRES), 9/4/1979--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his wife Safia Farkash [name as received] offered on Sunday an official dinner in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu. The Libyan and Romanian heads of state proposed toasts during the dinner which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Continuation of Official Talks

AU091817 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 9 Apr 79 AU

[Text] As has been announced, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu ended their official friendship visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah made at the invitation of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great Revolution of 1 September 1969.

This morning Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi continued their talks. In the same cordial and friendly atmosphere as yesterday, the two leaders resumed their dialog on the all-round development of Romanian-Libyan relations. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed satisfaction with the agreements concluded and reasserted their two countries' desire to give new impetus to their political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and educational cooperation. They expressed the view that strengthening the friendship and expanding the cooperation between Romania and Libya serves the interests of the two peoples, their progress and prosperity and the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

Participants in Talks

AU090958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0755 GMT 9 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Benghazi, (AGERPRES), 9/4/1979--On April 8 official talks started in Benghazi between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great Revolution of September 1, 1969.

Attending the talks were: For Romania: Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs; other officials accompanying the Romanian head of state on his visit.

For Libya: 'Abd al-Majid al-Mabruk al-Qa'ud, liaison secretary of the General People's Committee; Abu Bakr 'Ali ash-Sharif, economy secretary of the General People's Committee; 'Umar Mustafa al-Muntasir, heavy industry secretary of the General People's Committee; Bashir Judah, and melioration and agriculture secretary of the General People's Committee; other officials.

Departure From Libya

AU091914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 9 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Benghazi, AGERPRES, 9/4/1979--On Monday, April 9, Romania's president concluded the two-day official visit of friendship he paid to Libya at the invitation of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

After the ceremony of signing the joint communique, President Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, accompanied by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his wife Saphia Farkash, left Benghazi making for Benina Airport. The inhabitants of the city warmly cheered the two leaders.

At the airport, President Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were seen off by the representatives of the Romanian workers and experts working in Libya. Before parting, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his wife bade a warm farewell to President Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu. The leaders of the two countries embraced each other cordially.

The documents signed, the results of the Romanian-Libyan summit talks are mostly significant for the bilateral relations, opening new prospects to the collaboration between the two countries, to the benefit of the Romanian and Libyan peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in the world. The presidential aircraft made for Gabon, the second of the seven African countries to be visited by President Ceausescu.

Arrival in Gabon

AU091935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 9 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Libreville, AGERPRES, 9/4/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu arrived on April 9 in the Gabonese Republic for an official visit of friendship, upon the invitation of President Omar Bongo and of Josephine Bongo.

The presidential aircraft landed on the international airport of "Leon M'ba" of Libreville in the afternoon. There, President Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed most cordially by President Omar Bongo and Josephine Bongo.

After the official ceremony in the official hall of the airport, President Omar Bongo warmly addressed the distinguished Romanian guests, before a large audience, journalists and T.V. reporters. President Nicolae Ceausescu made a reply speech.

Outside the airport the two presidents were surrounded by numberless Gabonese folklore ensembles who welcomed them singing and dancing. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Omar Bongo, Elena Ceausescu and Josephine Bongo then made for the residence of the distinguished Romanian guests where they talked in an ambience of warm cordiality and friendship.

The Romanian-Gabonese dialogue, which began in Libreville on Monday, marks another episode with deep echoes on the relations between Romania and Gabon: the first official visit to that country by a Romanian head of state. It is the conviction of the authorities in Libreville that this visit will stay a highly important event in the development of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Gabon, in keeping with the interests of each separate country and with the general aims of peace and collaboration in the world.

Ceausescu Interview for Gabonese Media

AU091405 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Apr 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Interview granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Gabonese Television and L'UNION newspaper on 30 March in Bucharest]

[Text] Question: This summer the Romanian people will be celebrating the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation. We would like you Mr President, in an historical sense, to assess the significant achievements attained during this period in your country's all-round development.

Answer: The victory of the national antifacist and anti-imperialist insurrection of August 1944 marked a point of historic significance and opened a new era in Romania's development.

In the 35 years since the country's liberation, the Romanian people have attained important victories along the road of the fatherland's democratic and socialist development and have turned Romania from an agricultural country with poorly developed industry into an industrial-agricultural country in the full swing of development. I would like to mention that in 1978 Romania's industrial production was 43 times higher than it was in 1950, when we began the First 5-Year Plan. This development is much higher in many fields, particularly in the chemical industry, machinebuilding and electricity production.

We have definitely eliminated oppression and exploitation once and for all, and have secured the victory of the socialist society. The people have become full masters of their national riches and their own destiny and are forming their life in freedom.

On the basis of the high socioeconomic development rate, the living standard and overall well-being of all our people have continuously increased. Likewise, with the development of the production forces, outstanding results have been obtained in developing culture, science and education, important elements of the country's overall progress.

At the same time Romania has broadly expanded its international cooperation and it presently maintains relations with 141 states. Our country actively participates in the struggle for detente, for lasting peace and for an international climate in which each nation can freely develop as it wishes.

One could therefore say that the country's liberation opened up both the road for the country's vigorous national development and for consolidating its national independence and sovereignty and the road for Romania's active participation in international life.

Question: Mr President, what place and role do relations with African countries have in Romania's overall international relations?

Answer: As I have already said, Romania is developing broad international cooperation with all states, regardless of their social systems. Of course, we give priority to relations with socialist countries. We also attach great importance to cooperation with developing countries, among which the African states occupy a special place. In this respect, I would like to mention the fact that we are currently maintaining relations with 47 African states. We have broad economic exchanges with these countries as well as various types of production-sharing ventures. In the past 10 years, the exchange of delegations at various levels, including at the summit level, has strongly intensified. As a matter of fact I will soon be visiting seven African countries, including your country.

I could therefore say that, in the framework of Romania's overall policy of cooperation with all states, Africa occupies a special place, this being part and parcel of the general struggle against the imperialist and colonialist policy and for democratic relations based on full equality of rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

Question: Your Excellency, you will soon be paying an official visit to Gabon. You will be the first chief of state of a socialist country to visit Gabon since the proclamation of its independence in 1960. What particular significance do you attach, Mr President, to your visit to our country? What are, in your opinion, the fields offering Romania and Gabon opporutnities for expanding and diversifying economic cooperation and collaboration?

Answer: I would like to mention with great satisfaction the good relations existing between Romania and Gabon. The 1975 visit to Romania of President Bongo marked an important point in developing the cooperation between our countries.

I believe that the visit I will soon be paying to Gabon at the invitation of President Bongo will also mark an important point in the continuous progress of comprehensive cooperation between Romania and Gabon.

A number of understandings on production sharing have already been concluded. It is worth mentioning that an agreement on cooperation in railroad construction will soon be signed. Romania participates in a number of cooperation ventures in mining and we hope that during the visit and the talks with President Bongo, we will identify new fields for production sharing, in mining and agriculture to start with, as well as in various industrial activities in Gabon.

We would like the economic relations and overall cooperation between Romania and Gabon to be part and parcel of our ever broader cooperation with the African countries and of the struggle for strengthening each nation's independence and sovereignty.

Question: We would like you to present Romania's position concerning the various crises facing contemporary mankind, the West-East rivalry and the north-south dialog. Within the framework of general concerns with building a new world economic and political order, how do you see, Your Excellency, the embarkment of the underdeveloped or developing countries upon the road of socioeconomic progress?

Answer: Indeed, international life is very complex. We are witnessing a number of actions that endanger detente, peace and the independence of various countries. One could say that colonialist and imperialist circles are making steadfast attempts to maintain their spheres of domination and influence and to attain a new distribution of these spheres, while an ever greater number of peoples which have won their independence are firmly acting to consolidate it and develop in freedom, without any outside interference.

In these circumstances, it is necessary now more than ever to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation of developing and nonalined countries and, generally speaking, of all small and medium-sized countries to insure their independent development and to be full masters of their national riches. In this respect, it is most important to eliminate underdevelopment and to attain a new international economic and political order.

We proceed from the fact that the developing countries should strengthen their solidarity and attain a closer cooperation among themselves, in order to make greater progress along the road of each nation's development. At the same time the developing countries should show solidarity in their relations with the developed countries, in order to obtain appropriate agreements. These agreements should lead to new relations, based on equality and equity and on a fair relationship between the prices of raw materials and those of industrial products; it should also lead to the access, under advantageous conditions, of developing countries to modern technologies and to the achievements of contemporary science and technology. These agreements must insure greater assistance from the developed countries to the developing countries. Actually, this is also an obligation for the economically advanced countries, which have attained their progress at the expense of the developing countries.

We believe that the achievement of a new international economic and political order is a key factor for eliminating underdevelopment, for insuring the faster progress of lagging countries, for overall economic stability and for a policy of cooperation, detente and peace throughout the world.

Question: New hotbeds of tension and conflict have lately emerged in the world. In this respect, the events in Southeast Asia have caused serious concern. Referring to this area, but also to the African Continent, which is threatened by destabilization following foreign interference and border and fratricidal conflicts, which are, in your opinion, the ways and means for eliminating these hotbeds, for building peaceful relations of trust, understanding and cooperation and for insuring the right of all states to independently decide their own destiny, as our continent's peoples also wish when they say "Africa for Africans?"

Answer: Indeed, one could say that new hotbeds of conflict and tension have appeared in the past 2 years in various parts of the world. We have recently witnessed very serious military actions in Southeast Asia, actions which pose a serious threat not only to peace in that region, but one could say to world peace. The 1978 events in Africa also posed very serious dangers to peace on that continent and throughout the world. In our opinion, these conflicts and the emergence of areas of tension result from the fact that many unresolved or inadequately solved problems have remained from the past, from the period of imperialist and colonial domination. At the same time, these events are also the result of changes that are taking place in the international balance of power and the result of the aforementioned trends toward a new redivision of the world into spheres of influence. These conflicts and hotbeds of tension also show that the countries directly involved have not yet understood the need to do everything possible to solve their problems through negotiations alone and to completely renounce the use of weapons and force. As you have rightly mentioned in your question, many of these hotbeds of tension and conflicts are directly caused by foreign interference, under one form or another, in the respective areas and in the affairs of certain states.

That is why, in our opinion, it is necessary to proceed from the need to base interstate relations on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and complete renunciation of force and the threat of force. Everybody should understand that problems, no matter how complicated they may be, including territorial ones, must only be solved through negotiations. It is to the benefit of the respective countries to find ways and means of maintaining relations of cooperation and developing them, since only by doing this can they consolidate their independence, insure their socioeconomic progress and actively participate in solving the complex problems of international life. In our opinion, there is no justification for resorting to the military way, to arms, when contentious problems emerge between states.

Concerning Africa, we believe it necessary for African states to strengthen solidarity and unity with the Organization of African Unity and to do everything to exclude foreign interference in their domestic affairs and to insure each nation's independent socioeconomic development and the rapid progress of the whole of Africa. We believe that this is the only way for each nation's progress and also for broad international cooperation on the basis of principles of equality and mutual respect.

Question: The comprehensive support granted by Romania and yourself personally to liberation movements in southern Africa is well known and broadly appreciated in the African countries and throughout the world. Your Excellency, in view of the fact that the negotiations at the United Nations concerning Namibia's future are at a standstill, what path do you think these liberation movements should follow in order to win their victory and what role do you ascribe to the international solidarity with the struggle of peoples in that area?

Answer: Romania has always supported the national liberation movement of peoples who struggled and are struggling to thoroughly eliminate foreign domination and become masters of their destiny. We believe it necessary to do everything to eliminate all forms of colonial domination and national oppression as soon as possible. One cannot insure each people's progress and a policy of peace and cooperation in the world without ending imperialist and colonialist domination and all forms of national oppression. That is why we actively support the struggle of the African peoples and the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and Rhodesia to win their national independence. We actively support the majority population of South Africa against the apartheid policy. Generally speaking, we grant broad assistance to African countries and develop cooperation with them in the struggle to consolidate their national independence.

Of course, the struggle for national independence should take various forms. We consider the negotiations at the United Nations as useful, if they can lead to speeding up the independence process. At the same time, however, we believe that the peoples of Namibia and Rhodesia have the right to use all forms of struggle, including military ones, in order to win their full independence. In this respect, we give our entire support to the liberation movements in these countries. Under the current conditions, we believe it necessary to strengthen the solidarity of African peoples and all progressive forces everywhere with the Rhodesian and Namibian peoples, by giving them full political, diplomatic and material assistance, including military aid, in order to insure that they win their national independence.

Question: On the eve of your visit to Gabon, would you like, Your Excellency, to address a message to our readers, television viewers and the Gabonese people?

Answer: As I have said, I am glad to have the opportunity of visiting Gabon soon, at the invitation of President Bongo, and of acquainting myself with the life and concerns of the friendly Gabonese people. I would like to extend warm greetings to your readers and television audience and to all the Gabonese people as well as my best wishes and the Romanian people's best wishes for prosperity, well-being, social progress and for strengthening your independence.

Forthcoming Visit to Mozambique

AU090952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0928 GMT 9 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/4/1979--In April, 1979 President Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu will pay an official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of Mozambique, at the invitation of Samora Moises Machel, FRELIMO president, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. This visit will contribute to the strengthening of the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, peoples and governments, established during the armed struggle for national liberation of the Mozambique people.

Libyan Reportage

For Libyan reportage on President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Libya and the joint communique on the visit, see the North Africa section of the 9 and 10 April Middle East DAILY REPORTS.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES ROMANIAN MACHINEBUILDING MINISTER 9 APRIL

AU092035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 9 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES, 9/4/1979--The president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, received Ion Avram, Romanian minister of machinebuilding industry, who is visiting Egypt as head of a delegation. The Egyptian head of state was informed of the results of the talks with Egyptian ministers and other officials regarding the carrying through of the agreements and contracts concluded between the two countries. Stress was laid on the multiple possibilities of expanding and diversifying the commercial exchanges as well as of carrying out other actions of cooperation in various industrial sectors. The Romanian minister had talks with Hamid 'Abd al-Latif as-Sayih, minister of economy, foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Ibrahim 'Atallah, minister of industry and natural resources; 'Ali Fahmi ad-Daghistani, minister of transport and telecommunications; Hasaballah al-Kafrawi, minister of reconstruction; Tawfiq Hamid Kararah, minister of land melioration; with executives of firms and businessmen, with whom he discussed and covenanted concrete measures for the development of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation.

BUCHAREST REPORTS TASS STATEMENT ON PRC ABROGATION OF TREATY

AU061547 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 6 Apr 79 AU

[Text] In connection with the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and PRC: According to NCNA, the Standing Committee of the Fifth PRC National People's Congress decided at its seventh session on 1 April 1979 not to extend the PRC-USSR Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance--a treaty which was signed on 14 February 1950 in Moscow, which became valid on 11 April 1950 and which expires on 11 April 1980.

This decision, NCNA states, was brought to the attention of the Soviet side on 3 April 1979 by PRC Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua, during a meeting with Soviet Ambassador to the PRC Shcherbakov at which he reiterated the position of the Chinese Government. The principle differences between China and the Soviet Union should not preclude the maintenance and development of their normal state relations, based on the five principles: mutual respect for territorial sovereignty and integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in the internal affairs of the other side, equality and mutual advantage, and peaceful coexistence.

In this respect, NCNA states, the Chinese Government suggested to the Soviet Government that China and the Soviet Union hold negotiations on settling unresolved problems and improving relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Government's statement, issued by TASS, on the 3 April 1979 decision of the PRC Government not to extend the PRC-USSR Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance--a treaty which was concluded in 1950 and which is valid for 30 years until 1980--states that this decision was made although the treaty itself stipulates that it can be extended with the agreement of both sides. After dealing in detail with the role of the Soviet-Chinese treaty for the development of multiple relations between the USSR and PRC and for the cooperation between the two countries at a number of important moments since the conclusion of this treaty, the Soviet Government's statement stresses that, as far as the USSR is concerned, its attitude toward the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance with the PRC has always been clear and consistent. This attitude evolves from the USSR's principled position toward treaties concluded and commitments assumed, which the Soviet Union unwaveringly observes. The strength and effectiveness of the 1950 Soviet-Chinese treaty, the statement reads, rested in the fact that it expresses the unabated determination of the two great peoples to live in peace and friendship. The Soviet Union continues to nurture profound respect for the Chinese people and their history and culture. There are no objective reasons for estrangement, let alone for confrontation between the peoples of our two countries.

In conclusion, the statement reads: The Soviet side declares that the entire responsibility for terminating the validity of the PRC-USSR Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance rests with the Chinese side. The Soviet Union naturally will draw appropriate conclusions from the aforementioned actions of the Chinese side.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES PCI'S LONGO, BERLINGUER ON REELECTION

Message to Longo

AU091834 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Text] To Comrade Luigi Longo, chairman of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], Rome.

Dear Comrade Longo,

On your reelection to the high position of PCI chairman, I have the great pleasure of extending warmest congratulations and wishes for health to you, on behalf of the Central Committee, the Romanian communists and myself personally.

I express the conviction that the good relations between our parties will continue to develop on many planes, to the benefit of the Romanian and Italian peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, socialism and international cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

Congratulations to Berlinguer

AU091835 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Text] To Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], Rome.

Dear Comrade Berlinguer, the occasion of your election to the high position of PCI secretary general gives me the pleasant opportunity to extend to you warm congratulations and wishes for new successes in your activity at the head of the party on behalf of the Central Committee and of the communists and working people in our country. I take this opportunity to again express satisfaction with the good relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and PCI and the desire to develop and expand these relations to the benefit of the fruitful cooperation between our countries and peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

VERDET CONGRATULATES IRAN'S BAZARGAN ON RECENT ELECTION

AU091832 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran: On the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I extend to you warm congratulations and best wishes for the Iranian people's full success along the road of social progress and free and independent development. I express the firm conviction that in the future the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Iran will continuously develop in all fields of mutual interest to the benefit of the Romanian and Iranian peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and international understanding and cooperation.

[Signed] Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

RCP CC PLENUM DOCUMENT EXAMINES PARTY STRENGTH, COMPOSITION

AU051242 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["On the Strength, Composition and Organizational Structure of the Party on 31 December 1978 1978," document adopted at the 29 March RCP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] On the basis of the decisions of the 11th congress, the national conference and RCP Central Committee plenums, and of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations, the party body and organizations are carrying out intensive political-organizational activities to continuously strengthen the party's ranks and to increase its leading role as the vital center of our entire social system and with a view to uniting the efforts of the communists and of all the working people in the vast work of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country.

I. The working people's great faith in the party, the enormous influence and prestige that the party enjoys with the people, and the latter's support for the RCP's domestic and foreign policy, and the indissoluble unity of all the working people, regardless of nationality, around the party, around its leadership and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are reflected in the continuous increase in the number of party members.

Although the requirements for party membership have been considerably raised, over 119,000 working people were admitted to the ranks of the party in 1978. As a result of the Central Committee's consistent concern to strengthen the class character and the workers' nucleus in the party, most of the new members--over 84 percent--are workers and peasants. The increased concern of the party bodies and organizations with the quality of party members is reflected in the fact that 98.8 percent of the workers who became party members last year are graduates of vocational, technical or foremen's [maistri] schools, or of qualification courses. A considerable number of engineers, sub-engineers, technicians, high school and primary school teachers were received in the party. As a result of improved political-organizational work among women and of the fact that they have become more active in social life, 39.44 percent of those who joined the party last year are women. Close to 70 percent of those who were received in the party were members of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY].

By the end of 1978, the party numbered in its ranks over 2,842,000 members, i.e., 25.09 percent of the country's active population--which demonstrates the increasing attraction of the party among the masses, and the fact that it is increasingly identifying with the vital aspirations of all our people.

Also noteworthy is the fact that 69.54 percent of the party members are employed in industry, construction, transport and agriculture--basic sectors of our national economy, which play a decisive role in the implementation of the party policy. An analysis of the social structure of the party members reveals a continuous increase in the number and proportion of workers in the party: Currently, 25.83 percent of the workers are party members; 27.07 percent of the party members are women. The average age of the party members insures a harmonious blend of youth's revolutionary enthusiasm with the experience and maturity of older communists.

The national composition of the party corresponds to the structure of the population in our country, and this conclusively expresses the correctness of the party's nationality policy of full equality of rights among all the working people, regardless of nationality.

Certain qualitative changes occurred in the composition of the party membership according to the level of schooling. Thus, the number of university, post high school and high school graduates among the party members increased to almost 730,000 party members, that is, about 26 percent of the party have finished vocational, technical or foremen's schools. Following the measures established by the RCP Central Committee Plenum of March 1978, the party bodies and organizations have been intensively assisting the party members and other working people to complete their studies; more than 8,500 training centers were established for this purpose. As a result, almost 50,000 party members finished 8 classes, and more than 300,000 went on to secondary school studies.

The plenum approved of the more systematic organization of individual discussions with party members, and of the stricter control exercised over the manner in which the latter fulfill their statutory obligations, as well as the fact that the general meetings of basic organizations have become more efficient, from the viewpoint both of dealing with the problems under discussion and of their educational content.

A large number of circles of nonparty members, incorporating over 1 million working people, were established in connection with basic organizations, with a view to implementing the measures of the RCP Central Committee Plenum of March 1978 to involve a larger number of working people who are not party members in the leadership of all social sectors.

The party believes that currently the organizational structure of the party is completely in line with its tasks, and with the requirements of the country's socioeconomic development. Nearly 7,000 party organizations led by committees, and about 60,400 basic organizations are active in economic and sociocultural units.

In 1978 improvements were made in the structure of the party organizations in certain units of particular importance for the national economy as a result of an increased number of party members, of changes in the technical-administration organization of certain industrial, construction and transportation enterprises and so forth and as a result of their development in line with the new requirements. Some of the large economic units appointed RCP Central Committee organizers--a measure designed to strengthen the control over how the party leadership's decisions and recommendations are applied in the given units. The party bodies and organizations are showing greater concern with improving the ideological-political activity, the education of the party members in a revolutionary, party spirit, with developing their sense of responsibility for stringently observing the state's and RCP's provisions, with applying the principles of norms of communists' life and work and of the socialist ethics and equity and with applying the party's decisions and the country's laws. Greater attention is paid to insuring that party members have a better knowledge of the RCP's documents and of the party secretary general's guidelines and recommendations. The ideological-political education, which involves more than 97 percent of the party members, is taking place under better conditions, thus making a more sustained contribution to explaining our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy and to mobilizing the communists and the other working people to implement it.

In stressing the substantial progress recorded in the activity to strengthen the party ranks, the plenum also emphasized the need for a more sustained political-organizational activity in order to eliminate the shortcomings that are still obvious in this field and to consistently act to strengthen the party organizations on construction sites and in rural areas--especially those organizations with fewer party members--to insure that all counties follow the recommendations made by the party leadership; namely that at least 70 percent of the total of new party members should come from the ranks of the UCY, to insure the necessary conditions so that more women are accepted in the party ranks, to insure that all party bodies and organizations are more exacting regarding the moral-political and professional quality of those who wish to become party members and to eliminate the deficiencies that still persist in the political-ideological activity.

II. To implement the party program, the Central Committee decisions and the recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on strengthening the party ranks, improving the party's composition and continuously increasing the role as leading political force of the party bodies and organizations in all fields of the political, economic and social life, the party Central Committee plenum decided that:

1. The organizational-political activity to raise the quantitative and qualitative level of the party shall place greater stress on the moral-political and professional quality of those who want to become party members, on increasing the exactingness of the general meetings of the party organizations that examine applications for party membership and on insuring a thorough knowledge in each case, so that only those working people are granted party membership who, through their deeds and activity, prove that they fully deserve this high honor.

2. In order to better strengthen the workers' share in the party and to improve the latter's composition and constantly regenerate its ranks with young elements, the county committees shall accept party members in such a way that the workers and peasants represent at least an 80 percent proportion of the total of accepted members; 35-40 percent should be women and at least 70 percent should come from the ranks of the UCY. In the case of those economic and sociocultural units where, along with Romanians, working people of the coinhabiting nationalities are living and working, such as Hungarians, Germans, Serbs and so forth, and an appropriate number of working people from among the ranks of given nationalities shall be accepted as party members.

We must insure that agricultural cooperative members and private farm owners hold a proportion of at least 15 percent of the total number of those accepted as party members, while in counties with a greater number of people active in agriculture the proportion of the peasants in the total number of new party memberships should total more than 25 percent.

3. In order to expand the scale of the organizational-political activity of accepting party members, measures shall be taken to intensify the ideological-political activity among the ranks of all categories of working people, to insure that they have a thorough knowledge of our party's scientific concept of the world and life--the concept of historical and dialectical materialism--in order to achieve a new revolutionary thinking by firmly combatting bourgeois ideology, reactionary and idealist trends and mystic ideas and by taking a firm attitude to any revival of the old fascist, racist and chauvinistic mentality.

The party organizations will intensify the activity of educating the masses in the spirit of the principles and norms of the communists' life and work and of socialist ethics and equity.

4. Bearing in mind that the party membership cards will be exchanged in 1980--a particularly important event in the life of our entire party--the county, municipal, city and communal committees will take measures to insure that all changes that have occurred in the communists' situation are recorded on their party cards during the first quarter of the current year and they will examine sanctions imposed more than a year ago. Individual talks with party members will also be continued and the basic party organizations will organize general meetings to examine what each individual party member is doing to fulfill the plan tasks and the duties assumed in socialist competition, to strengthen party discipline, increase the responsibility for statutory duties, to fulfill the duties assumed under the "solemn pledge," and to observe the principles and norms of the communists' work and life. On the basis of these conclusions, appropriate measures will be worked out to improve party work in general and to increase its efficiency.

5. In the first quarter of this year, the county party committees will examine what the party organizations are doing to train those communists who have enrolled to finish their studies and will take measures to better help them, so that they will all be well-prepared for the examinations in April and September of this year.

6. In the light of the measure adopted by the RCP Central Committee Plenum in February 1979 regarding the creation of the joint state and cooperative industrial-agricultural councils, the organizational section, together with the county party committee bureaus, will take measures to improve the structure of party organizations in agricultural units in keeping with the modifications that have occurred in their organization; will closely assist the party organizers in the joint industrial-agricultural councils in forming a work style characterized by efficiency; and will maintain close relations with the communal committees and party organizations in units, and with the collective leadership bodies in order to unite all forces in the rural area in fulfilling their tasks.

7. The party bodies and organizations will take measures to intensify the ideological-political educational work of the party members and of all working people to insure that people have a thorough knowledge of the party's domestic and foreign policy, of its ideological program and of the norms of the communists' work and life and of socialist ethics and equity. Constant attention must be paid to having all communists participate in the life of the party organizations to which they belong, to cultivating a revolutionary spirit, boundless devotion to the party, fatherland and people and to increasing combativeness toward the shortcomings obvious in various fields and activities.

The county, municipal, city and communal party committees must regularly examine what each party member is doing to improve his own ideological-political education, to increase the leading role of the party organizations in the units in which they are active, to unite the efforts of the working collectives in commendably fulfilling the plan tasks and the duties assumed in the socialist competition, so that all working collectives carry out their activities--both in production and their social activity--in keeping with the principles of the communists' life and work and of socialist ethics and equity.

The RCP Central Committee press and radio-television section will insure that the party central and local press, radio and television systematically discuss the various major questions of developing a social awareness and of moral conduct by relentlessly combating any backward attitudes and will spread progressive experience and positive examples worthy of being follwed.

The application of the recommendations made in the speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, regarding the acceptance of new party members in the party ranks must further strengthen the party organizations and insure that they fulfill their role as leading political forces in the unit. in which they are active under better conditions and thus insure that the 12th party congress will be met with special results in all sectors and fields of activity and that the tasks under the party program--of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism--are fulfilled to the letter and at a qualitatively higher level.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH TURKEY--The 1979 cooperation protocol was signed in Bucharest 31 March between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Animal Breeding of the Republic of Turkey. The document envisages joint scientific studies on main crops, animal breeds and poultry, mutual studies on the technology applied in agricultural units in the two countries, as well as exchanges of biological material, scientific documentation and information. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Apr 79 P 5 AU]

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD092356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1934 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dusan Stepancev, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade, left for Moscow this evening to attend the 54th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade.

REPORTAGE ON VRHOUEC'S 3-DAY VISIT TO IRELAND

London Stopover

LD081930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] London--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, en route for an official visit to Ireland, arrived today in London, where he will stay privately until Monday, when he continues his journey to Dublin. Federal Secretary Vrhovec was greeted at the airport by members of the Yugoslav Embassy in London.

Arrival in Dublin

LD091446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Dublin--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his wife arrived today on an official and friendly visit to Ireland. The Yugoslav federal secretary is returning the visit made by Irish Foreign Minister Michael O'Kennedy to our country last year.

The 3-day official visit by Josip Vrhovec began with a reception at the home of Irish Prime Minister John Lynch, the leader of the Fianna Fail Party who has headed the Irish Government since the parliamentary elections in June 1977.

The first official talks between the Irish and Yugoslav ministers of foreign affairs will begin this afternoon. The two ministers are expected to hold a thorough exchange of views on topical international questions, particularly on the crisis hotbeds of the world, on the development of detente in Europe and the world, on preparations for the European conference on security and cooperation to be held in Madrid, and on international economic problems.

At the airport in Dublin, Josip Vrhovec and his wife and the other members of the Yugoslav delegation were greeted by Michael O'Kennedy and his wife. Also at the welcoming ceremony were Zivan Berisavljevic, Yugoslav ambassador to Ireland, and Tadhg O'Sullivan, Irish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Also in the Yugoslav delegation is Kuzman Dimcevski, director of the West Europe office of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Ivan Kojic, chef de cabinet of the Federal Secretariat, and others.

Activities During Visit

LD092226 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Dublin, April 9, (TANJUG)--During their talks today, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Irish Foreign Minister Michael O'Kennedy manifested a great similarity of views on the topical international questions discussed.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary was received by Irish Prime Minister Jack Lynch today. During the ensuing talk, the mutual satisfaction was expressed with the development of Yugoslav-Irish relations and the interest expressed in further promoting bilateral relations.

Foreign Secretary Vrhovec, who today arrived on an official visit to Ireland, had an exhaustive exchange of views with his Irish colleague, Michael O'Kennedy, on detente, crisis situations in the world and, particularly, the situation in the non-aligned movement.

As [was] learned, Irish Foreign Minister O'Kennedy expressed extensive interest in the Yugoslav assessment of international affairs, particularly in regard to the situation in the non-aligned movement, as well as in Yugoslavia's assessments of the recent meeting in Baghdad. Particularly discussed in relation to international issues, as [was] learned, was the situation in Southeast Asia and southern Africa.

It has also been learned that in his talk with Vrhovec, Irish Prime Minister Jack Lynch emphasized Ireland's special interest in promoting the European component of the two countries' cooperation, which has already found expression in activities related to the conference on European security and cooperation.

A special subject discussed by the Irish prime minister and the Yugoslav foreign affairs secretary in their talk was the European Economic Community. Both sides voiced the hope that the present difficulties between Yugoslavia and the EEC as regards negotiations on a new mandate will be surmounted in the [word indistinct] future and that talks on a new agreement will begin soon.

The Yugoslav federal secretary is expected to be received by Irish President Patrick Hillery tomorrow. The Irish foreign minister will offer a formal dinner in his guest's honor this evening. The final Yugoslav-Irish talks are scheduled to be held on Wednesday.

BORBA REPORTS ARAFAT MESSAGE TO TITO ON MIDDLE EAST

AU051941 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 79 p 16 AU

[Text] Beirut, 3 April, TANJUG--A personal message for SFRY President Josip Broz Tito from Yasir 'Arafat, president of the PLO Executive Committee, has been delivered to Nusret Seferovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Lebanon.

The message concerns the current situation in the Middle East and some other questions.

KOSTIC LEAVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS IN JORDAN

LD071736 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 7, (TANJUG)--Petar Kostic, Yugoslav Federal Executive Council member and co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Jordanian Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation, today left for Amman for the mixed committee's first regular session. Trade between the two countries last year reached some 11 million U.S. dollars, 7 million of which were accounted for by Yugoslav exports.

Capital investment cooperation between Jordan and Yugoslavia is modest both in volume and in the number of Yugoslav working organizations engaged. Yugoslavia's major project in Jordan was the construction of the "King Talal" dam, valued at 28 million U.S. dollars.

SAWPY OFFICIAL RECEIVES PLO OFFICIAL IN BELGRADE

AU061552 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Secretariat of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium and president of the SAWPY Federal Conference Section for Foreign Political Affairs and International Relations, has received Ibrahim al-Khatib, chief of the PLO political office in Belgrade. Al-Khatib informed Aleksandar Bakocevic about the latest development of the situation in the Middle East and the position of the PLO.

REPORTAGE ON KOLISEVSKI TOUR OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Talks With Tito

LD062104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1837 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Igalo--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, today received Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency, prior to the latter's official and friendly visit to Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and the Ivory Coast.

Departure for Senegal

LD071740 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 7, (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav state delegation, headed by Presidency of Yugoslavia member Lazar Kolisevski, today left on an official visit to Senegal. After Senegal, the Yugoslav delegation will pay official and friendly visits also to Guinea-Bissau, the Cape Verde Republic and the Ivory Coast. The Yugoslav delegation will conduct talks with leading officials of these nonaligned countries on topical international questions and, in particular, the further activities and forthcoming meetings of the nonaligned. Much attention will be devoted also to the further promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the four countries with which Yugoslavia has traditionally good and friendly relations, dating back to these countries' struggle for national and social liberation.

Arrival in Senegal

LD092210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Conakry--Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency, has arrived on a 3-day official visit to the Republic of Senegal. At Dakar Airport Kolisevski and members of the delegation accompanying him were received by Magatte Lo, chairman of the Senegal Economic and Social Council.

As announced here, Kolisevski will meet Prime Minister Abdou Diouf. Kolisevski's talks in Dakar will refer to international questions and bilateral relations between the two countries. It is expected that special attention in the talks will be paid to an exchange of views on the topical questions in the preparations for the forthcoming nonalined summit.

BULATOVIC ADDRESSES ROME COMMUNISTS ON SFRY'S NONALINEMENT

AU051944 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Rome--Vukoje Bulatovic, member of the LCY delegation to the 15th Italian Communist Party Congress, was the guest of the Rome communists in the old city quarter of Campitella. Bulatovic spoke to the Rome communists about certain topical international political problems and especially about Yugoslavia's nonalined policy. Following a brief lecture, Bulatovic answered the communists' questions primarily concerning the relations between Italy and our country in light of the Osimo agreements.

SPANISH CP'S SANTIAGO CARRILLO ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

ID092246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2152 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 9, (TANJUG)--At the invitation of League of Communists of Yugoslavia President Josip Broz Tito, Communist Party of Spain Secretary-General Santiago Carrillo arrived in Belgrade this evening. At the Belgrade airport, Santiago Carrillo was welcomed by Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Stane Dolanc and Executive Secretary for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Vlado Jancic.

In addition to meeting with President Tito and conducting talks in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency, Santiago Carrillo will, during the stay in Yugoslavia, take a shorter [as received] vacation.

STOJANIVIC, PAVICEVIC DEPART FOR FRENCH SP CONGRESS

AU062140 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 5 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Nikola Stojanovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Miso Pavicevic, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, have left for France to attend the congress of the French Socialist Party.

JAPANESE CP GROUP ARRIVES IN BELGRADE, MEETS GRLICKOV

7 April Arrival

ID071315 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1146 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 7, (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Communist Party of Japan has arrived in Belgrade at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency. The delegation is headed by Deputy Chairman of the party Central Committee Tomio Mishizawa.

Belgrade Talks With Grlickov

ID091732 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 9, (TANJUG)--Member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Aleksandar Grlickov had talks here today with Deputy Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan Tomio Mishizawa.

During the meeting, Mishizawa asked Grlickov to convey to President of the LCY Josip Broz Tito greetings from Chairman of the Communist Party of Japan Kenju Miyamoto.

The exchange of opinions focused on developments in Yugoslavia and Japan and the two parties' activities at home and at the international level. Also discussed was the current world situation, which was described as fraught with dangers because of persisting relations of inequality, pressures and use of force in various forms. Grlickov informed the Japanese Communist Party delegation about non-aligned countries' activity as part of preparations for the sixth non-aligned summit.

In connection with trends within the workers' and progressive movement and relations between communist, workers' and other progressive parties and movements, the two sides stressed the importance of observing the principles of equality, non-interference in internal affairs and responsibility to one's own working class and people as well as mutual respect.

NETHERLANDS LABOR PARTY DELEGATION MEETS WITH SPRY OFFICIALS

Talk With Dolanc

LD091746 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1654 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 9, (TANJUG)--Presidency Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Stane Dolanc today received a delegation of the Netherlands Labour Party. The delegation, headed by party Chairman Johannes den Uyl, is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference. On this occasion, Dolanc informed his guests on current questions related to Yugoslavia's social-economic and political development and the role of the League of Communists in developing socialist self-management.

Meeting With Markovic, Kurtovic

LD091958 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 9, (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Netherlands Labour Party headed by party leader Johannes den Uyl conducted separate talks here today with Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic and Yugoslav Socialist Alliance President Todo Kurtovic. The delegation, which is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference, was informed during the talks on the functioning of the Yugoslav delegational system and the activities of the Socialist Alliance as a front of organized socialist forces. In a friendly talk between the two delegations in the Assembly of Yugoslavia, both sides voiced the readiness to develop fruitful cooperation between the two countries and parliaments in different fields.

YUGOSLAVIA PLANS RESTRICTIONS ON OIL CONSUMPTION

AU082100 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 30 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Zoran Gugic report]

[Summary] Belgrade--In view of the unfavorable situation on the world market for oil and oil products, and thus also in Yugoslavia, the Federal Government will soon adopt decisions on economies and restrictions in the sale of oil products in the country.

It is expected that the Federal Executive Council will soon adopt decisions to restrict or, as is reported, to coordinate the consumption with the actual possibilities for purchasing crude oil in quantities that will not seriously jeopardize the country's foreign trade balance.

It is not yet known how these actions will be carried out. "According to some views, this could be achieved in several ways--ranging from closing down gasoline stations on certain days, restricting speed limits for motor vehicles, banning the use of automobiles and other vehicles on certain days, increasing prices, reducing bus services, reducing truck transportation to, what is least expected, rationing the sale of gasoline and other fuels for motor vehicles.

"The restrictions will most likely be implemented in a combined manner and will apply primarily to passenger automobiles, trucks and buses."

All this was discussed by organs of the General Association of Organizations of Yugoslavia's Oil Economy in Belgrade on Thursday. They noted that despite efforts it was not yet possible to ensure the planned purchase of crude oil, and that the countries from which Yugoslavia imports oil had informed our importers about an additional price increase. Branko Jovetic, general director of the Naftagas enterprise of Novi Sad, said that the situation grows more and more difficult every day, while Veljko Brajcic, director of the INA enterprise sales department, said that in the first 3 months the consumption of oil products in Yugoslavia increased 8 to 10 percent.

Eng Petar Husnjak, director of the INA oil refinery at Sisak, said that because of the increased oil prices the refinery's planned loss of 1.54 billion dinars this year will be increased by at least another 500 million dinars. For this reason the only solution is seen in a significant reduction of consumption and a simultaneous increase in oil refinery prices.

CHAMBER OF ECONOMY NOTES UNFAVORABLE TRENDS IN 1979

LD092054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Economic trends in the first 3 months of this year cannot be described as favorable particularly because prices and the cost of living are going up, imports are rising faster than exports, excessive investment expenditures exist, larger amounts of money are in circulation, increased credits exist and the growth of the production rate is faster than predicted in the resolution on the development of the country. In short, as was warned at today's session of the Executive Committee of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, chaired by Ilija Vukic, "the overheated economic situation" and inflationary pressure are threatening to undermine the foundations of the agreed policy of economic stabilization.

A majority of participants in the discussion stressed in particular the need for greater collective and personal responsibility at all levels of decisionmaking. It was also noted that the unsatisfactory developments did not require a change of the agreed policy, but that concrete measures and efforts which will contribute to the stabilization of economic developments must be adopted. This implies a logical demand that the burden of a stabilization policy be distributed evenly. Everyone must be ready to "give up" something.

CROAT ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES DISCUSS PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES

LD092016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1729 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The Croat Assembly Committee for National Defense and Social Self-Protection together with the Assembly Committee for Foreign Policy and Relations with Foreign Countries today discussed topical questions regarding the state of security in the Socialist Republic of Croatia and information-propaganda activity vis-a-vis foreign countries. On the eve of the discussion at the forthcoming session of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia this matter was referred to by Zlago Uzelac, republican secretary for internal affairs, and by Nikola Ban, secretary for information of the Croat Executive Council.

The political situation and the state of security in the Socialist Republic of Croatia were assessed as positive and as being an expression of the further consolidation of the self-management development and broad support by the working people and our population for the socialist development of our country, for the consolidation of brotherhood and unity, and for the affirmation of the international position and nonalined policy of the SFRY. However, as was stated, these achievements were the main targets of enemy emigration activities and of other enemy forces which, moreover, tried to find support for this kind of activity in our real development problems and difficulties.

Apart from the services which seek to control and defeat this enemy activity, the activity, as stated in the report by the republican secretary of internal affairs, encountered resolute and very efficient opposition by all our organized social forces and population.

Further progress was noted in the information-propaganda activity vis-a-vis our emigrants, and workers abroad and in other forms of information activity vis-a-vis foreign countries, both from the point of view of volume and quality. Last year our citizens, clubs and other organizations abroad were sent about 14 million copies of daily and weekly papers from the Socialist Republic of Croatia, which is over 50 percent of the total number of copies of papers sent from the SFRY.

The VJESNIK newspaper publishing house, Zagreb radio and television, regional and local information media, the Croat Central Organization for Emigrants [matica iseljenika hrvatski] and the Croat Secretariat for Information enriched this co-operation last year with new forms of links with expatriates and other citizens abroad. The need was stressed that in the period ahead activity should be intensified with regard to higher book sales among our compatriots abroad, concern for education and schooling of our compatriots' children, and other forms of study of cultural, historic and other values of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and of the SFRY.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY ELECTS KRAJGER TO SFRY PRESIDENCY

AU091420 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Ljubluana--At their joint session today delegates of the Slovene Assembly chambers unanimously elected Sergej Krajger, former president of the Slovene Presidency, member of Yugoslavia's Presidency. Following an exhaustive public discussion, this concludes the wide and democratic procedure of election of Slovenia's candidate for the federation's highest organ.